A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
A FIRESIDE COMPANION.
It is true if you see it in
THE BEE.
DON'T BORROW MINE PAPER

THE WASHINGTON BEE

The Bee
IS A
GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
TRY IT!

VOL. 24. WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY AUGUST 6, 1904. NO. 6

They Object.

Dr. Washington Purchases a Paper—They Want Office—Wants Lyon's Place.

New York City, Aug. 5, 1904.

The colored Republicans of this section are watching closely the appointment of the advisory committee by Chairman Cortelyou. A committee of Republicans representing New York and New Jersey met last week and adopted resolutions to the effect that no Southern man would be acceptable to them as a member of the advisory committee.

Dr. Booker Washington has purchased the *Colored American Magazine*, and placed Emmeth Scott as its editor; Fred Moore, business manager, and T. T. Fortune as assistant editor. Fred Moore was formerly messenger to the late Daniel Mannings, and was regarded as a negro Democrat. He is a candidate for register of the Treasury. Moore is spending a great deal of time opposing Mr. Lyons.

Charlie Anderson is a candidate for the Haytian Mission. He is now a strong supporter of Booker Washington. This support comes from his ears and Dr. Washington knows. One is playing the other. He will not get the support of Foxey Booker.

The New York *Age* would have been purchased by Dr. Washington, but it is impossible to get Editor Fortune to sign articles of agreement. Every time a meeting would be set Editor Fortune would be absent. The scheme is to take the control of the *Age* out of the hands of Mr. Fortune, but he is too cunning for Booker.

Dr. Booker T. Washington has purchased the colored American Magazine, and made Emmett Scott, his private secretary, editor and Fred More, business manager. More was the negro Democratic manager for the late Secretary Mannings, under the Cleveland administration. His head has grown to such an extent that he wants to be register of the Treasury. Wonders never cease.

AMONG ODD FELLOWS.

The last semi-annual session of the S. C. of M. for 1904 was held at the headquarters of the order in Philadelphia last week.

Mr. L. N. Porter, of Little Rock, Ark., one of the Grand Directors of the S. C. of M., was in the city Sunday last, the guest of Grand Director W. L. Houston. Messrs. Porter and Houston left on an early train Monday morning for Philadelphia to attend the session of the S. C. of M.

The District delegates to the 12th B. M. C. met at Odd Fellows Hall, M street northwest, on the 19th, ult., and unanimously elected Past D. G. Master W. C. Martin, chairman, and M. V. P. W. H. Brown, secretary of the delegation. P. D. G. M. Martin was chairman of the District delegation to the 11th B. M. C.

W. H. Brown, who was recently elected secretary of the District delegation, will represent Union Light Lodge, No. 1965 (West Washington), in the B. M. C. Brother Brown is well informed, cool-headed and straight-forward.

Osceola Lodge, No. 2033, will be represented in the 12th B. M. C. by District Grand Secretary James H. Coleman; Eureka Lodge, No. 4562, by Henry H. Banks; Root of David Lodge, No. 5414, by D. M. Stewart, and Excelsior Lodge, 5441, by W. O. Davis. While these Brothers never attended a B. M. C., they are unusually bright and active, and will doubtless reflect much credit upon the lodges they will represent in the Columbus convention.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

CHICAGO, August 3.—Chairman George B. Cortelyou, of the Republican National Committee, has selected the men who are to serve on the executive committee during the coming campaign. The committee is divided equally between Chicago and New York, four members being allotted to each headquarters. Following are the members:

Eastern headquarters, New York—Charles F. Brooker, of Connecticut; N. B. Scott, of West Virginia; Frank Murphy, of New Jersey, William L. Ward, of New York.

Western headquarters, Chicago—Harry S. New, of Indiana; Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois; R. B. Schneider, of Nebraska; David W. Mulvane, of Kansas.

Director of speakers' bureau, Western headquarters—James A. Tawney, of Minnesota.

POWER FROM NIAGARA FALLS

Three New Companies on the Canadian Side Are Arranging to Generate Electricity with Turbines.

Three companies are now working hard on the Canadian side of the Niagara to prepare for generating electrical power from the falls. Two of these companies are controlled by American capital, the third exclusively by Canadaian and English capital. All expect to sell their product on the Canadian side and to distribute power to points as much as 200 miles distant from the falls.

Each company has encountered some interesting engineering problems in the course of the work. One company, for example, has had to plan for a roof of unusual strength over its power house, because it is expected that the spray from the falls in winter will thatch the roof with five feet of solid ice.

No part of the work is more interesting than that undertaken by the Canadian company. The penstock, or great trench of this company, at the bottom of which will be placed the turbines that are to generate the power, is 1,900 feet from the center of the Horseshoe falls.

This great trench is to be 150 feet deep by 400 feet long and 30 feet wide. The problem presented was to discharge the water from the bottom of this trench after it had passed through the turbines and done its work.

The engineers decided that in order to accomplish this a tunnel should be extended from the bottom of the penstock to the center of the Horseshoe falls. For this purpose a shaft about ten feet square was sunk on the Canadian side a little above the falls to a depth of about 150 feet.

NO SHIRTSLEEVES WANTED

Boston Pastors Not in Favor of "Coatless" Men in Congregation, as in Newark, N. J.

Clergymen of Boston are of the opinion that it is not quite necessary to go as far as Newark, N. J., people, who went to church in fancy shirt waists in order to keep cool.

"I would prefer people to wear their coats in church," said Rev. A. C. Dixon, of the Ruggles Street Baptist church. "Let them wear thin, light coats, and they will be as cool in church as they would be at home lounging in their shirtsleeves. A man wearing a shirt waist would, I am afraid, attract too much attention. Let them by all means wear some kind of a coat."

Rev. Charles A. Crane, of the People's temple, did not think it was a matter for the pastor of the church to decide.

"I do not believe," he said, "that a preacher has anything to do with what the people wear. If a man is not dressed so as to draw attention from the speaker I do not think the pastor has anything to do with his apparel. The churches are the coolest places we can find in the city."

"The matter will adjust itself," said Rev. Tilman B. Johnson, of the Dorchester Temple church. "On such a day as last Sunday, if at all, I think it was justified. I would prefer that people would wear their coats to church, however. Our large churches are not very hot, and people can generally wear their coats without discomfort."

LOUBET'S LACK OF DIGNITY

Democratic French President Offends Paris by Driving on Boulevard Behind an Ill-Matched Pair.

President Loubet, of France, has again upset all the traditions of the Elysee. The president has appeared upon the boulevard driving a team of horses, one of which is black and the other white.

Fruthermore the black horse is a hand and a half taller than the white one. When trotting it is impossible for the smaller steed to move in harmony with the larger. The effect is ridiculous, and the postilion is the butt of all boulevard jokers.

In vain has the master of ceremonies, M. Mollard, warned M. Loubet that he must not appear in this ridiculous rig. He has even intimated that the president owes to the republic the duty of not awakening the ridicule of the multitude.

But the president, who wore out the patience of M. Crozier, the greatest master of ceremonies France has ever had, says it is the privilege of plain democracy to drive any kind of horse he pleases.

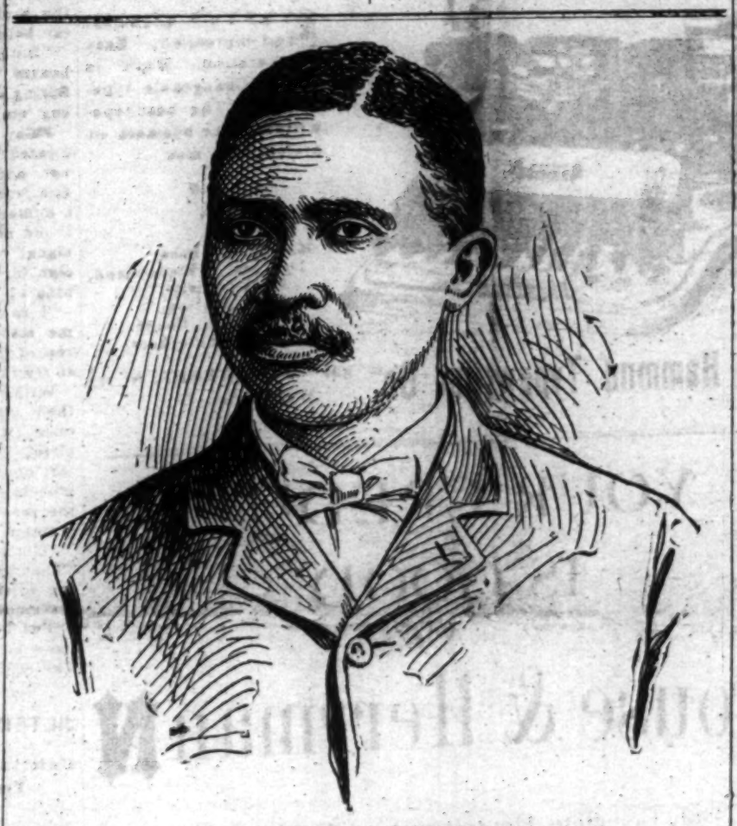
Hitherto presidents have not dared to deviate from the custom of driving coal-black and well matched horses.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TO THE

Knights of Pythias Biennial Encampment, Louisville, Ky. Very low rates for the Round Trip. Tickets on sale August 12, 13, 14, 15, good returning Leaving Louisville not later than August 31st, 1904. Stop-overs allowed at specified points in each direction. Get details from ticket agent.

Candidates.

There are hundreds of representative colored men who are candidates for membership of the National Republican Advisory Committee, which will be appointed next week by Chairman Cortelyou. Among some of the most prominent candidates are: Attorney Morris, of Chicago, Ill.; F. S. Barnett, Bishop Alexander Waters, of New Jersey; Dr. J. E. Sheppard, of North Carolina; T. T. Fortune, of New York; Charles Anderson, of New York; James H. Hayes, of Richmond, Va., and Albert Cassey, of New Jersey. It is claimed that Attorney Morris and Alexander Waters have the best show of being appointed if it is the intention of Chairman Cortelyou to appoint a colored Republican.



RECORDER J. C. DANCY,

In the West—Received a Great Ovation in the West—Will Return Tuesday and Then go Again.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF

Reduced Fares Authorized via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, SUMMER SEASON——1904.

Atlantic City and Seashore:

Special low rate excursions from all points east of the Ohio river on June 30th, July 14th and 28th, August 11th and 25th and September 8th.

Atlantic City, N. J.:

Boston, Mass.:

National Encampment, G.A.R., August 15-20. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 13th to 15th, good returning until August 20th, inclusive.

Cincinnati, O.:

Louisville, Ky.:

Knights of Pithias, Biennial Encampment, August 16-19. One fare plus $1 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

San Francisco, Cal.:

Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar September 5-9 One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

San Francisco, Cal.:

Sovereign Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F September 19-25. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

Toronto, Ont.:

Friends' General Conference, August 10-19. One fare plus $2 for the round trip. Tickets on sale from August 9th to 11th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agents Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Cheap excursions to the St. Louis World's Fair every Wednesday in August September and October. Only $17.00 round trip from Washington. Tickets will be good going in coaches only on specified trains. Returning, tickets will be good in coaches only on all regular trains, leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale. Call on ticket agent for time of train and full information.

Is It Just?

Mr. W. George Robair of the British West Indies and who has only been in this country two years and makes no claim to American citizenship, took a trip to Alexandria, Va., last week in company with a Spanish attache as his interpreter. Mr. Robair is a West Indian and while seated in the car, the conductor came through to collect fares. He noticed Mr. Robair seated beside the Spanish attache and told him that he would have to take a rear seat. Mr. Robair asked him why, because this kind of business was new to him. His associate asked what he said and Mr. Robair told him in Spanish. However he refused to move and politely informed the conductor that he was British and not amenable to the "Jim Crow" car law.

Mr. Robair is a young man who can speak several languages and a young man of remarkable intelligence and nerve.

On his return to the city he addressed a letter through one of the secretaries, in this city, to the British Embassy at Lennox, Mass., complaining of the discrimination in this country against him, and he being a British subject which is not at all satisfactory to him and he declares now that he will appeal to the British Crown.

THE EMBASSY'S LETTER.

British Embassy, Lenox, Mass.,
July 23, 1904.

Sir:—I am directed by His Majesty's Ambassador to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, relative to your journey in a car to Alexandria, Virginia. His Excellency can only advise you to conform to the laws and regulations of the country in which you may be residing or travelling.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HERBERT S. DERING,
Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy.

Mr. George Robair, 925 10th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, July 28, 1904.

I, Thomas E. Drake, Superintendent of the District of Columbia, do hereby certify that the United Aid Insurance Company, located at Richmond, in the State of Virginia, has complied with the laws of the District of Columbia, applicable to it, and is authorized to transact in the District of Columbia its appropriate business of life and accident insurance on the assessment plan. Its condition and business, on the thirty-first day of December of the year next preceding the date hereof, is shown by the statement, under oath, as required by Section 647, of the amended Code of Law of the District of Columbia, to be as follows:

Certificates in force—No. 8857; amount, $290,960; assets—invested, nothing; non-invested, $3,940.34; contingent—mortuary, $2,536.90; total, $6,477.24; liabilities—losses unpaid, none; all other, none; total, none; cash income during the year, $19,343.98; cash expenditures during the year—mortuary, $5,014.94; management, etc., $13,432.45; total, $18,473.89.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused my official seal to be affixed, the day and year first above written.

THOS. E. DRAKE,
Superintendent of Insurance, District of Columbia.

PHOTOGRAPHS REQUIRED.

Applicants for Teachers' Positions in New Jersey Must Show That They Are Not Dudes.

No "dudes" need apply for positions as teachers in the public schools of Morris county, N. J. A man may be possessed of the erudition of a Jowett and have a whole alphabet of degrees behind his name, but if he parts his hair in the middle there is no place for him in the educational system of that exacting community.

Such is the edict put forth for the school board of Morris county, the spokesman being James Prendergast, of Upton, one of its members. Morris county and its chief settlement, Morristown, need school teachers, but the utmost precaution will be observed to obtain those who are of a sobriety of dress and deportment, ability to instruct being a secondary condition.

To insure this end the invitation issued to all aspiring applicants requires in the first place that they must send in their photographs. When those prove to be sufficiently sedate of mien, revealing no obnoxious middle partings as to hair, waxed mustaches, or neckwear of too boisterous pattern, the applicant will be requested to step up and have himself looked over.

"What we want," as Mr. Prendergast puts it, "is to have a look at the prospective teacher himself when the photograph suits, and see how he sizes up. Most any one can get some kind of a recommendation as a teacher, but recommendations don't go with me at all. What I want to know is whether a fellow has any fancy kinks about him, plasters down his hair, wears silk stockings and pumps or has any other symptoms of being a dude. If he has we don't want him, as we wouldn't consider him a proper individual to teach the young idea how to shoot."

EXPORTS REACH BIG FIGURE

United States Foreign Commerce for Past Fiscal Year Is Largest in Its History.

The United States foreign commerce during the fiscal year 1904 was the largest in its history, the exports of manufactures being larger than in any preceding year, while the exports of domestic products exceeded those of any other country.

The total exports during the year ending June 30, 1904, were $1,460,829,539, against $1,420,141,679 in the fiscal year 1903, an increase of $40,687,860. The imports for the year were $990,745,084, against $1,025,719,237 in 1903, a decrease of $34,974,154, and an excess of exports over imports of $470,084,455, against $394,422,442 in 1903, an increase of $75,662,013.

Comparing the figures of 1904 with those of earlier years, it may be said that the total exports are larger than in any preceding year except 1901, and that the total commerce—the imports and exports combined—in 1904 is greater than that of any preceding preceding year. The total commerce of the year amounted to $2,451,574,623, against $2,445,860,916 in 1903 and $2,310,937,156 in 1901.

The exports of domestic products from the United States in the year will exceed those of any other country. The United Kingdom is next to the United States, the world's largest exporter of domestic products, and until within recent years surpassed the United States in its total. During recent years, however, the United States has rapidly gained upon and finally Overtaken the United Kingdom in the race for supremacy as an exporter of domestic products.

Popular Excursions to
NIAGARA FALLS,
Only $10.00 Round Trip.

July 1 and 15; August 5 and 19; September 2 and 16; October 7, 1904

Excursion tickets will be sold on above dates at the very low rate named, good going only on train No. 504, leaving Washington at 7.00 A.M., arriving Niagara Falls, at 11.00 P.M.

Tickets valid for return ten days, including date of sale, on all regular trains.

Holders of Niagara Falls tickets have the privilege of making a delightful side trip from Niagara Falls to Toronto and return, going and returning same day for $1 25; and on return journey can make the charming side trip from Rochester to Thousand Islands and return for $5 75.

Stop-overs permitted on return trip at Buffalo, Rochester Junction (for Rochester), Geneva, Watkins Glen and Mauch Chunk.

These popular excursions are run throughout the most beautiful sections of the east, giving daylight views of the beautiful Susquehanna River, the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Call on ticket agents for full particulars.

What I Saw And Heard

The schools of the city will undergo a change shortly. I am still of the opinion that Prof. H. P. Montgomery will answer the charge the Mirror made against him.

I took a trip down the river on last Saturday evening on the Galbraith excursion. It was a beautiful night and every one enjoyed himself. I met Recorder J. C. Dancy, who makes himself at home wherever he goes. The recorder is genial company and everybody likes him. He mingles with the people and there is no doubt of his success. He and my genial friend Dr. Geo. H. Richardson had a political set-to and the honors came out even. Those who think the recorder has no nerve are mistaken.

Dr. J. H. Shepard, of Durham, N. C., was in the city last week, having arrived from Baltimore, Md., where he had been on business.

Dr. J. R. Francis and others have decided to tender a reception to Mrs. May Church Terrell. I want to see everybody turn out and give her a rousing and an enthusiastic welcome. There is no necessity for those who didn't go abroad to get jealous. Mrs. Terrell acquitted herself nobly and I hope the people of this city will show their appreciation.

No one will cry when Judge Kimball takes his vacation and no one will be happy when he returns. He is the most disliked man on the bench and thoroughly unpopular with the bar. I don't suppose that he cares, but it is certainly unpleasant to live in the world with the dislikes of the masses. I am so well pleased to see so many members of the bar succeeding. With but a few exceptions every member of the bar is doing well. There are some who have a larger practice than others.

Rev. J. Anderson Taylor is making every effort to pay off the indebtedness of his church. It is quite likely that he will succeed. Rev. Taylor never falls in what he undertakes.

Rev. Simon S. P. Drew is winning the confidence of the people. Those who are opposing his admission to the Metropolitan Baptist Church are making a mistake. Without an exception Rev. Drew is the most successful money getter in this city among the Baptists. One would suppose that the Metropolitan Church would want such a man to get it out of debt.

It is to be regretted that Officer Owens received an injury on last Sunday in his attempt to arrest an offender. Officer Owens is one of the best officers on the force. I shall be glad to see him promoted to precinct detective shortly.

Well, Superintendent Sutler is under investigation. I regard him as one of the most efficient officers under the District government. Thus far I see nothing in the charges against him. He ought to be unanimously exonerated by the Commissioners. No man is safe who does his duty.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The "Nations Highway"
and "SHORTEST Route"
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR,
ST. LOUIS.

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY
Vestibuled throughout with
Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Observation and Dining Cars,
Via Cincinnati.

Season, Sixty-day and Fifteen day EXCURSION TICKETS on sale at ver low rates:

CHEAP COACH EXCURSIONS
from all Stations announced from time to time.

Ask ticket agents for descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding-house and hotel booklets, guide maps and full information.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Worlds Fair Coach Excursions, every Thursday in July. Only $17.00 round trip, good ten days, Leave B. & O. station, Washington, N.J. ave. & C st. 10.05 A.M., July 7, 14, 21, and 28.

WEEK END B. & O. R. R. EXCURsions to the seashore, Commencing June 24th, every Friday and Saturday good to return until Tuesday following, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, $6.00 for the round trip.

READ THIS BEE.

The Say

The local statesmen are on the hunt.

The "See-Lo-No" Club is the coming musical organization in the city.

Mrs A. V. Chase's book will be a household companion.

The one who knows all is seldom right.

If you want a live paper read THE BEE.

The republican platform is the same old thing in the same old way.

The Ohio colored republicans are not at all pleased.

The Tuskegee Edition of the Colored American is still struggling for existance.

Hon. S. H. Vick of Wilson, N. C., will do the honors when he comes to Washington.

"A man once did sell the lion skin while the beast still lived was killed while hunting him.

Some of the local statesmen should take a hint.

It is not necessary for THE BEE to wait for an event. It is here.

The Colored voter should allow politics to be an incident to his citizenship.

All that is said should be carefully considered.

Suppose the colored people were as active in earning a livelyhood as they are in going on picnics, they would succeed.

Hugh Gueof the most pupular men in the courts.

The man who does his talking at the small gate is a coward when he reaches the big gate.

Orators are made to order in this city.

A pretentious man is a knave.

He who attempts to imitate another man is false in heart.

You should watch the man who cannot look you in the face.

The Washington people had better look to their interest.

It is easier to be honest than it is to be dishonest.

The next move to be made by Rev. Drew will be a winning one.

If you want suffrage ask for it.

The district delegation has returned

Howard University is improving in every particular.

Why is it that the colored lawyers cannotunite

Some people will betray their best friends.

Watch your friends and not your enimies.

The pretender will say that he isyour friend. Watch him.

The man who shows his gums when he laughs is a dangerous one.

There is some honesty in politics.

That there is a certain amount of honesty in every thing politically and otherwise

Consistency is the been compan ion of honesty.

Without one a person falls short of the other.

The Bee makes a good showing in charge of its young manager Wm. Calvin Chase, Jr.

An idea of our coming men and women may be formed by the kind of boys and girls our childrne

Our boys and girls prove their spare moments during vacation.

While vacation is for recreations it should not be spent wholly in idleness.

It is peculiar that no appropriation was made by Congress to pay the rental for the buildings and ground of Howard University known as the Freedmen's Hospital.

The position of the American women in the Council at Berlin, is a very prominent and flattering one.

Many of the school teachers are preparing to leave the

The number of American immigrants of today are not on the decrease.

They come to America hoping to obtain a fortune.

They represent many nationalities.

They are not alw disappointed in getting the fortune for which they came.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

TESTS BEING CARRIED OUT BY STUDENTS OF TECHNOLOGY.

Valuable Investigations to Determine the Efficiency of Marine Engines —Practical Observations Are Taken.

Just now when a government commission is investigating the causes which make the operation of an American merchant marine largely unprofitable the tests being carried on by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a view to determining the efficiency of marine engines, the relation between the cost of producing and applying power and the result obtained from it, the proportion of necessary waste and loss and other items of that kind are especially valuable. And the way in which the institute has combined practical observations taken on a vessel in ordinary active service with the application of engineering theories and the experimentation of several of its laboratories lends especial interest to the undertaking.

The first of a series of service tests to be conducted by the officers and students of technology operating with the officials of a Boston transportation company has been made on the steamship Nantucket, which plies in the coastwise service between Boston and Baltimore. Althought somewhat similar tests have been made in the past no merchant steamer has ever before been so thoroughly examined in actual service, with a full cargo stowed away in her hold and the ordinary everyday life of the ship going forward as usual. The institute party accounted for practically all the coal consumed in a trip from Baltimore to Boston, for the steam generated in the boilers and the proportion of it required for each piece of apparatus, including pumps, winches and cranes, dynamos or what not, and the work done in return for the expenditure, not only in propelling the vessel, but in every mechanical detail of operating the modern steamer in ordinary traffic—illumination, heating, removal of bilge water, the loading and discharging of cargo and so on.

Many of the Nantucket's passengers were doubtless unaware that any unusual investigations were in progress and no change was made in the customary routine of the voyage except for the installation of the testing apparatus in the engine-room. Here indicators and registering devices were attached to nearly every pipe and mechanism in the ship's vitals, and the student engineers worked minute by minute and hour by hour from port to port. Now, the data thus gathered is being tabulated and the various problems suggested by what was seen aboard the ship are being worked up in laboratories where pipes and valves have been arranged just as they were in the Nantucket's boiler and engine-rooms, and all the mechanical processes of propelling the vessel at sea are reproduced exactly on land, where they can be kept in continuous operation indefinitely.

QUEER RULES FOR EMPLOYES

Some Commercial Houses in New York Put Rigid Restrictions on Hirsute Appendages.

It is a pretty well known fact that there exists in the famous banking house of Coutts & Co., of New York city, a rule that the members of the office staff shall be clean shaven.

At one time it was a hard and fast rule for high and low alike, and any bearded or bewhiskered applicant for a vacancy was given to understand he would have to remove his hirsute decorations ere he could fill the post.

This rule is not nowadays so rigidly enforced, but it still exists in the form of a general understanding that it is the expressed wish of Baroness Burdett-Coutts that employes should keep chins, lips and cheeks nicely devoid of hair.

In not a few businesses similar restrictions are sternly imposed upon employes. For instance, in the offices of Messrs. Field, Farmer & Co., a New York stock broking firm, short side whiskers, commonly known as "mutton-chops," are absolutely forbidden, owing to some unpleasantness having arisen at one time through a partner and a clerk wearing a similar hirsute adornment.

Wiskey $1.10 P Gallon

We claim to be the *LOWEST PRICED WHISKEY HOUSE.* We really sell whiskey as low as 1.10 per gallon, and mind you: distilled Whiskey—not a decoction of chemicals—but of course it's new and under proof.

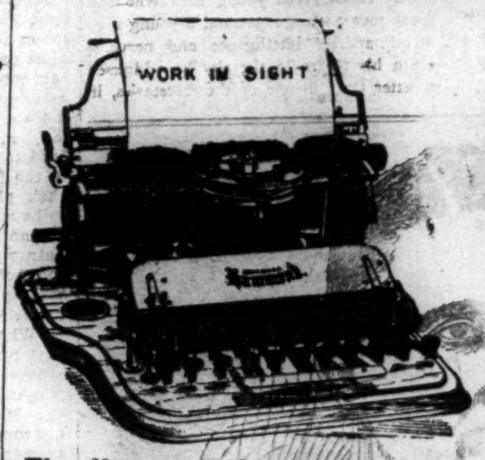
"CASPER'S STANDARD" 10 Year Old whiskey is a liquid joy! It is actually produced by honest Tar Heels in the Mountain Section of North Carolina by the old time process. Every drop is boiled over open furnance wood fires, in old style copper stills, in exactly the same way it was made by your grand-fathers a century ago. First rate whiskey is sold at $5 to $6 per gallon, but it is not any better than *Casper's STANDARD.* It is the best produced and must please every customer or we will buy it back with gold—we are incorporated Under the Laws of North Carolina, with an authorized capital of $100,000.00 and the Peoples National Bank and Piedmont Savings Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C., will tell you our guarantee is good. This is old honest, mild and mellow whiskey is worth one dollar a quart, but to more fully introduce "CASPER'S STANDARD" we offer sample shipments of this brand at half price, (packed in plain sealed boxes) 5 Quarts $2.95, 10 Quarts $5.00, Express Prepaid Anywhere in the United States. All orders and remittances (in stamps, cash or by check etc.) as well as requests for confidential price list *must be addressed as follows:*

W. B. Casper Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., U. S. A.

Main Office and Warehouses: No's. 1043-46 Liberty and 1, 3, 4 and 5 Maple Streets.

WHISKEY $1.10 Per Gallon.

The New Manifolding Hammond Typewriter.



PERFECT alignment and impression. Easy of operation. Work in sight. Changeable typeshuttles. The best typewriter for the business or professional man.

In Use By

Miss L. S. Chase,
Dr. Geo. H. Richardson,
F. W. Frisby,
J. L. Walton,
W. C. Chase
and others.

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The Only Complete Housefurnishing Establishment in Washington.

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Have stood the test for sixty years When buying from us you are buying direct from the manufacturer.

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UPRIGHT PIANOS AS LOW A

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Novel Sweeping Apparatus.

A comparatively novel mechanical device used in the new Hotel St. Regis, in New York, is the pneumatic sweeping apparatus. It consists of a system of pipes, having a branch in every room connected with vacuum pumps in the basement. In order to operate it the servant, instead of sweeping the floor with a broom and raising assiduously as much dust as she removes, merely attaches a small flexible pipe to the outlet, turns on the valve, applies the nozzle to the dusty surface, and the rubbish is sucked off to the basement. There it is discharged into large sacks, which are taken from the building with other refuse.

BOY INFLATES HIS FACE.

Philadelphia Lad with Cracked Lips Gets Tissues Full of Air on Blowing Machine.

With his face and eyelids swollen to almost twice their normal size, 16-year-old Walter Irwin, of Philadelphia, was taken to the hospital recently suffering excruciating agony. Irwin's condition was caused by exercising his lungs on a blowing machine in a store near his home. There were several slight lacerations in his lips, which were partially healed. The air forced its way between the tissues and in a few minutes the left side of his face began to swell. One of his companions became alarmed and urged Irwin to go to a hospital.

On the way to the hospital the boy's eyelids began to swell and the pain increased alarmingly. When he reached the institution the eyes were almost closed

Pressure was applied to the cheeks with tight bandages. Finally the air was forced out through the small openings in his swollen lips, and after two or three hours of this treatment the pains were stopped. The swelling in his cheeks was then gradually reduced. The physicians do not know of a similar case on record.

DUMMY FOOLS POLICEMAN.

Policeman Scents Robbery and After Summoning Reserves Succeeds in Capturing Papier Mache Man.

Policeman John Foley, of New York, was greatly astonished early one morning recently when he saw the bony steeds attached to an east-bound owl car approaching at a gallop. He ran into the street as the driver screwed on the brake, stopping the clamor of the car bells.

"Burglers!" said the driver, in a hoarse whisper. "Hardware store, Spring and Marion. Sneak up and you'll bag 'em, sure."

Foley hurried along to the store indicated, which was on the southern corner, and peering through a show window from the nearest dark doorway saw a human shape crouching in a shadow. It did not move, and Foley sprang to a signal box and gave the double-quick sign for the reserves. They came running up the street.

"I saw him first," said Foley. "Let me start him. You, Farrell, and the rest of you get around to the other doors to see that he don't get out that way."

With revolvers drawn the others took their stations. Foley rapped sharply, once, twice, thrice, with the butt of his pistol. The figure did not move. At last one of the policemen who had that post in the daytime came to find out the reason for the hitch in the programme.

"It's the dummy," he said, wearily. "That papier mache man has been trying to saw that log in two for the last six months."

Two blocks away the jangle of a horse car's bells once more broke the deathlike stillness of the night.

JILTED, LIVES IN A CAVE.

Unfortunate Love Affair of Thirteen Years Ago Makes Hermit of Englishman.

For 13 years James Mason, a farmer, who formerly kept stock and worked his land as any other agriculturist, has cut himself off from all human intercourse. He lives in a cave in the midst of three acres of woodland at Great Canfield, on the eastern border of Essex, England.

The cause of this strange conduct was an unfortunate love affair. Thirteen years ago, when a man of 40, he was jilted by the 17-year-old daughter of a neighboring farmer. Mason thereupon vowed that he would never again gaze upon a woman's face.

He left his home, disposed of a part of his land, and took up his abode on a portion of his holding which adjoins the old Epping forest.

Around this he dug a dike 12 feet deep and 12 feet wide. He planted a thick hedge round—a hedge which has now attained an enormous height, and lined it with rows of barbed wire.

Here, completely screened and protected from all fear of prying eyes, he has passed 13 lonely years, and during that time only two human beings have ever caught a glimpse of the hermit.

It is generally believed that the hermit sleeps all day and works at night, for at late hours belated wayfarers have reported noises from behind the impenetrable hedge.

RIVER SWALLOWING FARM.

Rich Iowa Land Is Literally Being Eaten Up by the Missouri River.

Robert Buchanan's fine farm in the town of Lakeport, Ia., is being literally eaten up by the Missouri river. It has taken but five years for the current to swallow 200 acres of this 400-acre farm, which is valued at $75 an acre Great sections of rich earth, with the growing crops thereon, tumble into the river day and night, and the encroachment is approaching the buildings.

"When the river gets near enough to take the buildings," Mr. Buchanan says, "it practically will have got the entire farm. I have had opportunities to trade my farm, but I would not dispose of it to persons unfamiliar with the destructive character of the river. I would rather lose it myself."

At one time the Buchanan farm was worth $20,000. Several other farms in the vicinity have been damaged by the river, and the Lakeport shore, containing the post office, is in the path of the greedy stream.

A LONE NAVIGATOR.

CROSSES THE OCEAN IN A NINETEEN-FOOT DORY.

Perilous Trip of Captain Eisenbaum—Driven Back on First Attempt—Finally Accomplishes Feat in Less Than Three Months.

Capt. Ludwig Eisenbaum, the lone navigator who made a perilous trip across the Atlantic to Marseilles in a 19-foot dory, the Columbia, has arrived at New York on the Red Star line steamship Kroonland.

He brought his dory with him, in which his voyage was a continuous battle with death. Gale after gale he successfully weathered, and although capsized once he managed to right the little craft and finally reached the other side after a 56 days' battle with the sea.

Capt. Eisenbaum was driven back on his first attempt to cross the Atlantic. On May 22, 1903, he left Boston in the Columbia. He made 350 miles in a dense fog. Rheumatism attacked him after a storm that drenched him for nearly a month, and fearing he would become helpless he turned back after being out 25 days.

Early in August he again set sail in the Columbia for Marseilles, a distance of 4,910 miles.

"I had a pretty easy time of it until September 6," said Capt. Eisenbaum, in telling his story. "Then the waves swept over the Columbia so furiously that I had to lash myself aboard. In the afternoon the Columbia capsized. I was lashed to the deck under water and I thought death had surely come, but I got from under all right, and after struggling for two hours I got the Columbia right. I lost most of my provisions, however, all I had left being canned goods. My water was gone, too.

"Two days after I lost my provisions, when I was almost starved, I sighted the Greenbrier, a British ship bound for Jamaica. Capt. Bower invited me on board, but the sea was high and I was afraid to leave the Columbia. He sent me bread and meat and water, after urging me to abandon the trip. I had another awful storm that lasted three days.

"I made Funchall, Madeira, on October 20. The sight of land was a great relief, I can tell you. Three days later I was in Gibraltar."

The Columbia is a dainty but stanch Swampscott dory, decked all over excepting for a well used as a cabin.

INDULGE IN SMOKING TEAS

They Are a Specialty in Exclusive Female Club Circles in Germany—Active in Athletics.

The German woman of the moment is strenuous in her athletic activity. Spring and summer have called with no uncertain voice to the living, pulsating creature known as the modern woman.

Riding, golf, swimming, motoring, fencing—all these find room in the daily programme of the vigorous society girl, who in her healthful dissipation has found the sovereign remedy for ennui.

At the moment the golf links are her especial attraction. She has decided already that she shall be hatless. Hats are apt to get in the way.

They often spoil a drive, and they blow about mercilessly in the wind and—"they look like taking care of one's health, which is very bad form nowadays."

Society girls are indulging in strange crazes. Smoking teas are the order of the day in exclusive clubs, and they have even learned to appreciate the American cocktail, which is becoming immensely popular in Berlin.

Even in fashionable restaurants the sight of young ladies smoking cigarettes and drinking in full view of the public is no longer unusual.

HOW TO BE JAP GENTLEMAN

Clash Between Old and New Ideas Leads to Confusion of Customs Among Mikado's People.

A curious clash between the old ideas and the new in Japan, and a distinct change in the public attitude toward the women, has come with the so-called civilizing of things. The men do not know how to act, and the dilemma is amusing.

With his European manners and his European training the husband, as a gentleman, must let his wife enter a room before him whenever she wears European dress. As a Japanese, when she wears Japanese dress, he could not think of such a thing. Even now every Japanese seems inclined to speak of woman as his inferior.

The dilemma—how to be a gentleman and a Japanese—is frequent, and the position somewhat Gilbertian.

Every effort both within and without Japan has been made to keep the ladies clothed in those national, graceful garments in which they are so exquisite, but progress rules, and the corset, the worst of all the borrowed features of civilization, has a tight and lasting hold upon the dainty little ladies of the east.

To Be Finest Military Post.

Plans have just been filed with the war department for reconstructing Fort Hamilton into what is thought will be the finest military post in the United States, if not in the world. Army men say that Fort Hamilton at present is thoroughly unsanitary, besides being small and unfitted for the importance of the position it occupies. Gen. Greenough, an artillery officer, who is also an artist and an architect, is the designer of the proposed new post. At present the reservation includes 150 acres. With the proposed enlargement it will cover 500 acres and become a great public work.

SYMPATHY IS MISAPPLIED.

President of Yale University Plays Samaritan and Is Taken for a Daring Robber.

New Haven (Conn.) Special.

No matter who a man is, there is usually one subject upon which he dislikes to converse, and in the case of President Hadley, of Yale university, it is the setting of dislocated jaws.

Mr. Hadley had been shown just how to do it by a physician of his acquaintance. That was months before his knowledge was unexpectedly called into service. On a Fall river steamer the head of the New Haven college was sharing the stateroom of a gentleman who had taken pity upon the late-comer, who

ARTHUR D. HADLEY.
(President of Yale Who Was Carried Away by Gratitude.)

could get no room for himself. Mr. Hadley, of course, had the upper berth.

In the middle of the night from the lower berth came gagging sounds, gurgles and low moans. Mr. Hadley jumped down and snapped on the light. There lay his benefactor, his chin tight against his breast, his mouth open, and his lips drawn rigid. President Hadley recognized the signs.

"Be calm, sir," he said, excitedly. "I know just what to do."

Wrapping a towel about his thumbs to prevent their being caught when the jaws should fly into place, he climbed into the berth and kneeling by the man's shoulders took the ends of the jaw firmly in his hands and began to work it into place.

The rest of the story is merely this. That President Hadley had to spend practically all the rest of the night trying to explain to his cabin mate, the ship's captain and surgeon, and half the other officers that he was merely endeavoring to do a kindness and had no thought of assaulting a peaceful citizen who happened to have a nightmare.

PRECIOUS VASE OF COINS.

It Is the Work of 25 Years and Is Covered with Ancient and Modern Money Pieces.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Special.

The fruits of 25 years of labor and saving are visible in a curious vase made by Edward Rausch. The vase is over five feet high and 32 inches at its largest diameter. Its exterior, from top to bottom, is composed of coins, ancient and modern, great and small, representing the money tokens of all peoples, which have been carefully made fast to a surface of copper. Some of the coins are extremely rare. Among them are crude bars, rings and bolts, which were once used as the medium of exchange by African and other savage tribes. Spanish coins of early date are seen in abundance, and some early

PRECIOUS VASE OF COINS.
(Made by a Philadelphia Man and Valued at $75,000.)

Greek coins are there. Silician spoon money, early Japanese bars and forks, African horseshoes, shell money of sea coast savages, as well as the most modern coins, are to be seen.

The value of the vase Mr. Rausch places at $75,000. Its makers, who lives at No. 2331 North Twenty-seventh street, is a cornicemaker, and by birth a German. He says the vase is the only one of its kind in the world. He began to collect the coins in 1879, and, though not possessed of wealth and dependent for his living on his daily toil, he collected so rapidly that he soon conceived the idea of making the vase. He found, however, that what looked like an immense pile of coin would cover only a small patch of the vase, and then he devoted his life to finishing the article.

Mystery of the Rain Tree.

The mystery of the rain tree of the Canaries is a cloud that hovers about it constantly; this is condensed to water, which saturates the leaves and, falling from them in constant drops, keeps the cisterns which are in excavation beneath them always full of water.

PEN DEFEATS SWORD.

YOUNG WRITER CAUSES AN UPHEAVAL IN GERMANY.

Criticises Brutality in Army and Arouses Public Conscience—Many Courts-Martial Called as Result.

Berlin (Germany) Special.

Franz Adam Beyerlein, the young Saxon writer, has done more with his novels and dramas of German military life to prove that the pen is mightier than the sword than any author of his generation.

Two years ago an obscure tyro, to-day finds him famous, and the dominant literary figure of the hour in Germany. Two works, a novel and a play, have won him reputation and fortune: The romance "Jena or Sedan?" and the stirring drama of German barrack life, "Zapfenstreich."

Both portray in strikingly vivid form the modern aspects of German militarism in such reality that the public conscience of all Germany has been aroused as never before to the evils of the grinding system and all its attendant bitterness and hardships.

"Jena or Sedan?" has broken all German records for sales. More than 200,000 copies have been printed and sold, a figure never before approached in the history of the German book trade. The kaiser is said to have thumbed it through three times. Army officers have made it the subject of passionate debate, and the reichstag has rung with angry quotations from its pages by members of the social democratic party, who find it unrivaled material for their incessant attacks on the government's military policy.

Beyerlein is a native of a little manufacturing town in Saxony, renowned for the production of Meissen pottery. As a young man of 21 he served his year with the colors as an artilleryman at the garrison of Pirna, near Dresden, where his shrewd powers of observation and retentive memory supplied him with the material with which he was destined later to win literary renown. The garrison of Pirna, under another name, is the place at which the scenes described in "Jena or Sedan?" are supposed to have occurred.

The interrogatory title of the book was chosen by Beyerlein to indicate that

FRANZ ADAM BEYERLEIN.
(German Author Whose Writings Have Stirred Officialdom.)

Germany must choose between another "Jena," the great battle at which the Prussians were crushed by Napoleon, or another "Sedan," the fight in which they worsted the French in 1870, if the fatherland is to remain an invulnerable military power. His conclusions, of course, are that the country is headed for another Jena unless abuses are stopped.

Howls of protest, taunts of "traitor," and "social democrat" greeted Beyerlein when "Jena or Sedan?" first appeared. He was accused of malicious exaggeration of army abuses and of striving for a sensation, but people took him so seriously that the army authorities themselves were finally stirred and, in response to public sentiment, which immediately began to crystallize, they were forced to order rigid investigation of the most serious charge Beyerlein had made; namely, that abuse of recruited men was common and widespread among the kaiser's troops. Court martial after court marial revealed the truth of the author's charges. One noncommissioned ruffian was convicted of over 3,000 individual cases of maltreatment of men. The authorities found themselves compelled to withstand an avalanche of criticism from every quarter. His majesty himself has, of course, felt the weight of public opinion. Beyerlein's friends resent the imputation that he lent himself to revolutionary uses in writing "Jena or Sedan?"

Last winter Beyerlein added to his fame by writing the military play "Zapfenstreich." As "Jena or Sedan?" emphasizes one evil of army life, brutality to soldiers, "Zapfenstreich" moralizes on the deadly caste distinction which respect for the officer class breeds in the German people. A charming love story, with a tragic ending, throws the veil of romance around a story which is in reality a merciless attack on militarism, the very bone and sinew of German life. The crown prince attended the opening performance of "Zapfenstreich" at the Lessing theater in Berlin, and was severely reprimanded by the kaiser for doing so.

Beyerlein's best days are before him, and admirers of his bold style predict a still more brilliant career.

Forcing Growth of Pearls.

The Japanese are encouraging the growth of "real" pearls by forcing a grain of sand into oysters and planting them until the pearl is formed by a deposit around the foreign substance of the material from which the shell lining is formed.

A HOME-MENDING SOCIETY.

Chicago Preacher Would Settle All Family Rows by Gentle Christian Mediation.

Chicago Special.

"Settle all domestic troubles by arbitration" is the slogan of Rev. David D. De Long, who has just announced the beginning of a crusade to introduce arbitration into the home and family and church life of the nation.

He calls his remarkable movement the "Home-Mending society."

His idea is that every church should maintain a regularly constituted "board of arbitration," consecrated to the task of investigating and amicably settling family troubles of every description.

He is organizing such a body in his own church, appropriately called the

REV. DAVID DE LONG.
(Chicago Preacher Who Is to Start a "Home-Mending Society.")

Fellowship Congregational, 6409 Jackson avenue.

He seriously declares his intention of laboring to spread the new idea and the organization throughout Chicago, and then all over the land.

Rev. Mr. DeLong sprung his surprising plan before a meeting of the Chicago Congregational ministers. He made a speech in explanation of his idea that created a veritable sensation for its originality.

"I think every church should establish a home-mending society, the duty of which will be to act as peacemaker in all disputes in families in the vicinity of the church," said he.

"If a father and mother disagree and are in imminent danger of separating, let a member of the home-mending society call at the home of the family and arbitrate the dispute so as to save the family and preserve the home.

"If a parent cannot get along with a child and the dispute threatens the security of the home, let the society step in and offer its services in bringing about peace.

"I am going to try the plan in my church and I think every other congregation in Chicago would do well to follow my example. I believe the plan will result in much good every year by preventing the disruption of hundreds of homes.

"We have homes for children, orphans, old people anchorages, human societies and in fact organizations for the care of nearly all clases of society in Chicago, but we have no association whose duty it is to conserve the family, the most sacred of all institutions."

THE PROHIBITION TICKET.

It Is Headed by Dr. Silas C. Swallow, a Well-Known Pennsylvania Preacher.

Harrisburg (Pa.) Special.

Silas C. Swallow, who was nominated for president by the prohibitionists, is a noted advocate of total abstinence from strong drink. He is editor of the Pennsylvania Methodist and also superintendent of the Methodist book rooms at Harrisburg, Pa. Dr. Swallow was born at Plains, Pa., March 5, 1839, and was educated at Wyoming seminary, being made a D. D. a few years

SILAS C. SWALLOW.
(Prohibition Nominee for President of the United States.)

later by Taylor university of Fort Wayne, Ind. In 1897 he created a great sensation by an expose of Pennsylvania politicians, was indicted for libel, but was acquitted. The same year Dr. Swallow ran for state treasurer on the prohibition ticket, receiving 118,000 votes. He ran for governor the following year, receiving another large vote, and again was a candidate for the same office in 1902. Four years ago, at the Chicago convention, he was a candidate for the presidential nomination, but was defeated by John G. Woolley. Dr. Swallow's home is in Harrisburg.

Retreat for Homeless Girls.

Hamburg has a Madchenheim, or refuge for girls, at which last year 9,315 young women were provided with sleeping accommodations at seven to ten cents a night.

HAS BRIGHT FUTURE

SENOR CORRAL WHO IS TO BE MEXICO'S VICE PRESIDENT.

Was Himself the Author of the Bill Which Created the Office—Highly Praised by President Porfirio Diaz.

City of Mexico Special.

"President in reserve" is the designation employed by Gen. Porfirio Diaz in referring to his secretary of the interior, chosen by the nationalists as their candidate for the vice presidency.

"I congratulate you," said the president, addressing a delegation from the convention, "on having nominated as a candidate for the vice presidency a citizen who, in addition to his upright character, enlightenment and public spirit, demonstrated by admirable service in various important posts, possesses the moral and physical energies which are proper to his relatively youthful age, and for which not even a career of patriotic abnegation and honorable service can afford a substitute."

Little did Ramon Corral think when he drew up and presented to the chamber of deputies the bill creating the vice presidency and extending the presidential term from four to six years, that he would be the man selected to fill the vice presidential post and later become in all probability the successor of Gen. Diaz, the great soldier who has earned the title of "peace president."

The question of the retirement of Gen. Diaz was settled a year ago, when both the nationalists and liberals nominated the president to succeed himself.

The amendments to the constitution as finally adopted provide that in the event of the death, disability or absence from the republic of the president, the vice president shall immediately assume the duties of the presidency without the necessity of taking a new oath. Neither can he resign except for very grave reasons, which must be passed upon by the congress, and neither can he leave the republic without the permission of congress.

The law authorizing the amendments makes the vice president ex-officio president of the senate, but leaves the incumbent free to accept other offices

SENOR RAMON CORRAL.
(Minister of the Interior and Future Vice President of Mexico.)

and perform the duties for which he may be selected by the president, the bill declaring that it is not expedient that the vice president be condemned to be a mere passive spectator of the public affairs which at any time he may be called upon to direct. Probably Corral will retain the portfolio of interior affairs.

It has long been the desire of the president to lay down, at least temporarily, the reins of government, rest from his arduous duties and make a tour of the principal cities of the United States and Europe. The clause in the amendment allowing leave of absence, the vice president serving ad interim, gives him the opportunity, though whether Gen. Diaz will embrace it cannot now be stated.

Ramon Corral was born in Alamos, State of Sonora, January 10, 1854. He made his appearance in the political world as the editor of two newspapers, El Fantasmas and the Voz de Alamos. Both of these publications were opposed to the administration of Gen. Ignacio Pesqueira, who controlled the local government of Sonora for 20 years. In 1875 he exchanged the pen for the sword, and when the revolution of August 11 of the same year began, with Gen. Francisco Serna at its head, Corral took an active part in it, maintaining on the battle field the same principles he had proclaimed in the columns of the press.

Elected to the legislature and afterward appointed secretary of state, Corral assisted in the elaboration of many of the laws that are to-day in force in the state, more especially those pertaining to fiscal regulations.

In the assembly of 1887 he was elevated to the vice governorship of Sonora, and he virtually had charge of the executive power during most of the term by reason of leave of absence granted to the constitutional governor. Corral retired from the position in 1891, acted as secretary of state until 1895, and was then unanimously elected governor for two terms. One of the results of his efforts is the College of Sonora, in the capital of the state. Numerous schools and a multitude of industrial enterprises throughout the state owe their existence to his initiative.

Corral became governor of the federal district of Mexico on December 19, 1900, and on January 16, 1903, was sworn in as minister of interior in the cabinet of President Diaz. His capacity for government has been demonstrated. His personality is very attractive. He possesses a rare combination of affability and authority. Being a native of a frontier state he has come into frequent contact with Americans and understands and appreciates the character of the American people.

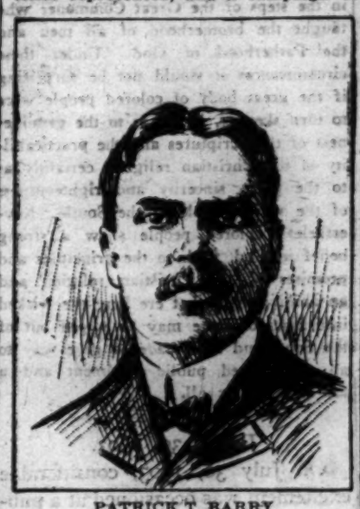
BEHIND PROSCENIUM ARCH

Men Working There Are United in International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes.

Boston (Mass.) Special.

The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, which recently held its twelfth annual convention in Milwaukee, was organized in New York city in 1893. Previous to that time there had been local unions of stage employes chartered directly from the American Federation of Labor in a number of cities, but all efforts to unite them in a national body had failed.

At the first convention there were 11 cities represented, and a campaign of



PATRICK T. BARRY.
(President International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes.)

organization was started, but it was found difficult to unite the men, as many were found ready to work for an evening shifting scenes and doing work of that order for the privilege of seeing a free show. At the Omaha convention in 1898 it was decided to broaden the scope of the organization and admit the Canadian locals, and since that time the union has steadily increased in importance.

At the present time there are over 100 local unions, with a membership of about 6,000, controlling almost every theater in the country.

Patrick T. Barry, the international president, is a member of the Boston local union, and was elected to his present office at the Columbus convention last year.

Lee M. Hart, general secretary-treasurer of the organization, is a Chicagoan and is widely known in labor circles throughout the country. He has been identified with the labor movement since 1879. He was one of the leaders instrumental in forming the present organization, and has held office continuously since, first as treasurer, then as president, and since 1898 he has been secretary-treasurer, being elected without opposition at each convention.

The executive work of the organization rests in the hands of Mr. Hart, and he has proved himself not alone an organizer of great ability, but an able and conservative official in handling strikes. The organization includes all mechanics behind the proscenium arch in a theater, and in addition to reducing the hours of labor to eight a day the men have practically doubled their wages since the union was formed, 11 years ago.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S RELEASE.

It Was Effected on the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Beginning of Her Trial.

London (Eng.) Special.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman who has been imprisoned in England for the murder of her husband, was released on July 20, the fifteenth anniversary of the commencement of her trial.

In certain cases the term of imprisonment dates from the beginning of the trial, and such was the case on this occasion.

After her release Mrs. Maybrick immediately joined her mother, Baroness

MRS. FLORENCE MAYBRICK.
(Picture Shows Her as Widow and as an Inmate of Prison.)

Deroques, in France, from whence they sailed for America.

After her arrival in the United States Mrs. Maybrick will proceed direct to Louisiana to appear in the land suit which Judge Yarrow, of Washington, is conducting for the imprisoned woman.

Mrs. Maybrick's recent term of semi-custody was granted for the purpose of permitting her to regain her mental tone, which the long incarceration had impaired. There were times when she appeared feeble-minded, but now her mind is normal and she is in condition to proceed with her suit.

When a Russian Is of Age.

A Russian is not of age until he is 26 years of age. Until that time at least four-fifths of his earnings must go to his parents, if they are in existence.

FEAST OF KALOGERO.

OBSERVED IN NEW YORK CITY WITH SIMPLE CEREMONIES.

Sicilians in New York, Believing in the Healing Powers of Their Patron Saint, Seek His Humble Shrine.

New York Special.

As the Irish honor St. Patrick so the inhabitants of Sicily pray to San Kalogero. In whatever land the Sicilian wanders, the feast days of the year for him are those devoted to the memory of Kalogero, who discovered the healing spring of Sciacca in Sicily, and by the virtue of its waters banished disease, and even in prosaic Manhattan, the little colony of Sicilians wedged in between the Bowery and Broadway still celebrate with all the ancient rites and ceremonies the festal days of San Kalogero.

Annually, when the time of the three days' feast arrives, dreary Elizabeth street tenement houses are festooned with brilliant lines of bunting, and the red, white and green of Italy, surmounted by the arms of the house of Savoy, mingle with the red, white and blue of America. Long arches of many colored lights are flung across the narrow street, and hundreds of Sicilians, wearing uniforms of every description, national costumes and also Garibaldi shirts, throng out to pay their annual homage. National bands play familiar Sicilian airs, and for the time this corner of New York is transformed into a semblance of the fair island of the Mediterranean.

This year, perhaps as a mark of especial gratitude, San Kalogero was honored the other day with a huge shrine, built against the wall of a tenement, its gilt magnificence covered by a fringed canopy. On the shrine was placed a portrait of the ancient saint healing a Crusader, who knelt before him, accoutred in full armor. The altar was ablaze with tinsel glory and covered with pink and white decorations of paper and thin muslin, and before it a hundred candles, the offerings of grateful Sicilians, burned steadily.

The New York Tribune states that before the original shrine in Sciacca, the home of the saint, pilgrims for generations have deposited their crutches and canes, having been healed by the spring, through the interposition of San Kalogero. There, as at Lourdes or the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, huge heaps of discarded crutches are eloquent testimony to the efficacy of the saint. But in this improvised Elizabeth street shrine there were no crutches, but instead of number of wax models of broken legs and arms and bruised heads, realistically colored to show evidences of disease. There were, also, two wax models of babies, contributed by grateful parents, whose little ones owed their recovery to San Kalogero, and not a few one and two-dollar bills, the expressions of more practical gratitude.

SHRINE OF ST. KALOGERO.
(Erected by the Sicilians of New York in Elizabeth Street.)

To the Sicilian San Kalogero is a most potent saint. When illness visits his house he first prays to San Kalogero and then summons a physician. If the invalid recovers, the praise is to San Kalogero and only part of the fee for the doctor. When the feast days of the saint come around again the grateful votary pays homage at some shrine erected in the saint's honor, and there deposits some financial expression of his gratitude.

The Italian of the mainland has nothing to do with the Sicilian saint or his feast. San Rocco, the wandering French priest of jolly memories who banished the plague from Italy and returned to France to be executed as a spy, is his patron saint. The feast comes in August, when most of the buildings of the Italian district are decorated. There was great fear and trembling in Little Italy last year because the shrine erected to San Rocco's honor took fire and burned.

Fish Coughed Up a Ring.

Henry Walter, of Jamaica, Long Island, a hotel man, has a new diamond ring, which came to him in an extraordinary manner. Walter was fishing in Jamaica bay when he felt a fierce tug at his line. He landed a weakfish weighing six pounds. The fish gave him a hard fight before he landed it. As Walter swung the fish over the gunwale of the boat it spit the hook from its mouth, and with it a diamond. When later seen by a jeweler the ring was valued at $35.

Planning Future Forests.

A bill now before the Ohio legislature provides for the payment of a premium or bounty of $2 an acre for a period of ten years to any land owner of the state who will plant and care for forest trees in compliance with the rules laid down by the state board of forestry.

The Bee.

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CASTE.

At the Epworth League Convention, held at Round Lake, New York, last month, Bishop Robinson, of Calcutta, India, made the following gratifying statement:

"Caste has been the bane of the Hindoos of high caste who would not eat food nor drink water that any of those of the lower castes had thrown a shadow upon. Now that curse has been broken, and a man is recognized as a brother throughout India."

The above is as interesting as it is instructive and indicates how Christianity is being used by the English people as a means of breaking down caste distinctions and building up a nation which recognizes the brotherhood and equality of all men. To those who have made a study of Orientalism, especially as regards its sociological phase, it is astonishing that so ancient and persistent an institution as caste should become undermined and almost entirely destroyed by the judicious application of the principles of Christianity. This seems all the more strange when we reflect that this has been done in a country where for centuries the vast majority has been under the influence of a religion with which caste distinctions were intimately associated and where but comparatively few Christian workers are to be found. No better or stronger proof of the regenerating power of Christianity can be found in modern history than this. It has produced a revolution in thought and manners in India which is destined to spread until all Asia will feel its influence and accept the doctrine of individual responsibility and universal fraternity and equality. These hopeful signs in the East present a broad contrast to those which are fast appearing on the social horizon in this country. Here it is boasted that this nation is a *Christian* nation and that all of its institutions and laws are made in conformity with the standards of right and justice set up by Christian philosophy and Christian doctrine. Moreover, in no country, claiming to be Christian, can there be found a greater proportion of Christian professors than in America, yet, strange to say, in no other country is there a greater tendency to institute and perpetuate caste distinctions than here in the United States. While other enlightened Christian nations are endeavoring to lighten the burdens of the once despised classes and lift them to the plane of political and civil equality, American Christians are persistent in establishing caste and perpetuating a condition of serfdom, peonage, if not slavery itself. This is the more remarkable when we consider that this country boasts of being *the leading Power* and further, that no caste has hitherto existed here. To be sure, slavery did exist, slavery most horrible and brutal; but the founders and supporters of that institution did not recognize colored slaves as constituting any portion of the social fabric, but as mere chattels, without any rights, political, social or civil, and therefore constituting no caste.

The effort to institute caste, therefore, is a new departure, a wicked, malicious invention of mean and spiteful opposition on the part of those whose self-conceit and long years of domination over the once enslaved, have made them imperious, tyrannical and unjust. It is true that on the statute books ample declarations of the civil and political rights of colored people may be found—declarations and guarantees which commend them to the honest, law-abiding people, but these provisions are negatived, destroyed or reversed by the persistent policy of the South, whereby caste is being forged degree by degree. And if not restrained by a determined effort on the part of truly Christian people, caste, as demoralizing and destructive of human rights as that which once flourished in heathen India, will rear its venomous head in the American body-politic. In the southern states caste is actually formed. In its incipiency it displayed mere opposition to the social rights of the colored people, then to their civil and political rights, and finally developed into Jim-Crowism, with all of the ostracism, persecution and tyranny of Asiatic caste and differing only in name. American caste or Jim-Crowism is even worse than Asiatic caste. The whites of the South will not only not eat food nor drink water upon which the shadow of a colored person is cast, but they will not sit in the same street car or railroad car, walk on the same side of the street or sit in the same public park with colored people. "Dogs and niggers not admitted" can be seen at the entrance to almost every public park in any large city of the South. These advocates of caste will not only not eat with a colored person, but they will not even sell them food. And yet the South boasts of honor and hospitality, while their pulpits are filled and their churches swarm with so-called Christians who are professing to follow in the steps of the Great Commoner who taught the brotherhood of all men and the Fatherhood of God. Under these circumstances it would not be surprising if the great body of colored people were to turn skeptics, if not as to the genuineness of the Scriptures and the practicability of the Christian religion, certainly as to the piety, sincerity and righteousness of the white people of the South. Nevertheless, colored people show a strong belief in God, faith in the principles and promises of the Christian religion and an abiding trust that ere long the wicked institution of caste may be wiped out of the Southland and made to give way to an enlightened public sentiment and a fair chance for all.

JULY 30, 1903.

On July 30, 1903, considerable excitement was occasioned at a public meeting in Boston, which Mr. Washington was addressing, by his refusal to answer a few questions growing out of views he had expressed in relation to matters of the very first importance to the race. In consequence of the occurrence at this meeting, two honorable men (one a Christian gentleman, a scholar of high rank, and a man of irreproachable character; and the other also a Christian gentleman, without fear and without repreach), were jailed. The questions asked at that meeting have never been answered by Mr. Washington. He never pays any attention to matters alleged against him by members of his own race.

On July 7, 1904, in a speech before the Democratic convention at St. Louis, Richmond Pearson Hobson alleged that Booker Washington had recently favored the coeducation of the races. This allegation threw Mr. Washington into a paroxysm of terror, and he lost no time in denying, through the Associated Press, the corectness of Mr. Hobson's assertion. The question naturally arises, "Why does Mr. Washington refuse to answer questions propounded to him by colored men, while he is hasty in denying an assertion made about his views by a young white man, educated at the expense of all the people? We submit in all candor and seriousness that by any standard by which men are measured, William Monroe Trotter is the superior of Richmond Pearson Hobson. And Booker answered Hobson, but did not forbid sending Trotter to jail.

The Guardian of last week contains a very full review of what lead to the incident of July 30, 1903, and of what has happened since. No one who would be familiar with the causes which have lead to an unhappy division of the colored people should fail to read this issue of *The Guardian*. People constantly ask why Booker Washington is being attacked all the time. As well ask why Brutus attacked Ceasar, why the English beheaded Charles I, why the French guillatined Louis XVI. It was because these "beneficent tyrants" embodied the abuses and persecutions of their respective countries and ages. And so Booker Washington is in good measure, if not the embodiment of, certainly the apologist for, the wrongs of his race.

The Evening Transcript, of Boston, of the July 29 issue, contained a contribution over the signature "Justice," analysing the nine questions propounded to Mr. Washington. The article concludes thus: "It would be most unwise for the white members of the community to be ignorant of or to ignore the depth of the feeling of their colored neighbors on this question, and their determination not to submit to enslavement or the deprivation of a single right guaranteed by the constitution."

So Boston White and Black took notice of July 30, 1903.

FROM IT'S SLEEP.

A colored local paper that claims to be the negro's defender, came to life last week after several week's sleep, and in two separate articles inpeached the manhood of negro lawyers in Washington because they allowed Carson to be "Jim-Crowed" within the District, and for not preventing the execution of the Maryland "Jim Crow" law within the District.

This reflection from this "try-weekly" upon our colored lawyers might well go unnoticed, but for the fact that it gives an opportunity to show how insincere this local paper is in its professions of love for manly negro efforts, and to show how foolish is the attempt to rush our lawyers forward without the people's backing and without being called upon by aggrieved parties to take the case into court. Has this local paper boldly defended the Washington negroes, or given our lawyers its support? Has it ever even mentioned the men and the organized fight now going on here against wrongs and abuses to Washington negroes? When Lawyer W. H. Smith, of New York, formerly of Texas, aided by Judge Hewlett, won the splendid victory in the United States Supreme Court, protecting negroes from indictment and trial by exclusive white juries, did this "try-weekly" publish the good news to the negroes of the country, or did it refuse because these hard-worked lawyers refused to pay cash for it? The colored lawyers of Washington, it is conceded by those capable of judging, are not lacking in either ability or courage. It is safe to say they can take cases under any law or any jurisdiction, and can take care of the interests of others when they are properly placed in their charge. Let us close this incident. White people can not protect their interests in free America, without the help of lawyers, but there are those among negroes who try to teach that the negro lawyer may be dispensed with. Let the negro not forget that his battles, if won at all, must be won by our negro lawyers, as no other class among you is made up of material fit even to meet the enemy, much less give him battle. Get together and push your lawyers forward and see what they will do. There are plenty of violations of law very hurtful to negroes right here that could be corrected if the negroes would wake up. Colored lawyers have always been ready to do their full duty. This paper has been dead so long that it is not responsible for what it says.

THE NEGRO IS GRATEFUL.

The negro has always been grateful to the Republican party. He never would complain if those he has served would do their duty in defending him after he has sacrificed his every interest. He is willing and ready at all times to obey the call of the Republican party, but, why should he thrust himself upon those who are not inclined to receive him? The white Republicans of the South have resorted to questionable methods to ignore him, by organizing a white man's party for the purpose of controlling federal patronage. If his vote is not needed, why don't the managers say so? The continual declaration of principles in platforms of parties, mean nothing. The Democratic party has no sense, if it had, it would pursue a different course so far as the negro is concerned. The negro is made an issue to prejudice poor white men against him. It is an established fact that it is a matter of impossibility for the negro to rule. He has no desire, and all he asks is to allow him an equal chance in the affairs of life. In the first place, what has the negro? He manufactures nothing. He is not vicious. You may find one or two charged with rape, but, how many white men will you read about committing offenses more serious than those committed by colored men? If one negro commits an offense the entire race is to blame. He knows that he has friends among the white people and he knows that there are thousands of white citizens magnanimous enough to give him credit for what he does. The time is fast approaching when his patience will cease and necessity will force him to strike in self-defense. He can not longer endure these ills. His flesh is weak. He has remonstrated and petitioned; he has appealed and he has reasoned; his ancestors have sacrificed life, liberty and property, and what has been accomplished? He has been refused the necessities of life, till the body has become weak and yet his gratitude has not been found wanting. He has been a willing tool under all circumstances for the convenience of a republic whose flag has an emblem of equality before the land for all races, irrespective of color or condition. Gratitude is a jewel known only to the negro. He never betrays his trust, no matter how he is treated. Should present conditions continue?

Does the white man want to live in peace and harmony? If so, abolish the "Jim Crow" car law.

OPPRESSION.

The day for the negro may look dark. His oppressors may glory over his seeming cowardice, but the time is not far distant when the oppressior will meet his waterloo and be buried in a grave over which posterity will applaud. For centuries Roman tryanny reigned supreme, and liberty was but a mockery to the oppressed. Nations have struggled for independence and combatted oppression without a murmur. While the American negro has been oppressed for years, and has enjoyed to some extent that freedom which the Civil War accorded, the present outlook may be history repeating itself. Nothing can be accomplished without a struggle. Oppression makes men strong and bold. Nothing can be accomplished by sitting quiet and call upon others to do that which you have the power to do. The white man boasts of his superior strength. He claims to own the soil upon which we walk. He, by superior force, enacts laws to suit his convenience. The black man is compelled to subject himself to these laws. And why? Because by force the white man controls, and notwithstanding, the negro is coming. His draw-backs are only temporary. Existing political conditions are inaugurated for party purposes. The negro is made an issue to suit the convenience of parties. One oppresses, while the other inaugurates a sham defense. One claims to be the exponent of the civil and political liberties of man. The other boldly declares that the negro has no rights the white man is bound to respect. The stronger race or nation will oppose the weaker, until patience ceases to be a virtue. The "Jim Crow" car law must be repealed.

RECORDER DANCY.

Hon. John C. Dancy has repeatedly denied what has been published as an interview that certain papers in this country have circulated, which must be taken as a fact that Mr. Dancy has been misrepresented. We are too quick to conclude that published reports in journals, edited by white men, against colored men, are true. If Mr. Dancy didn't have such an interview, we should be charitable enough to give him the benefit of the doubt, if such a doubt exists in the minds of colored editors. THE BEE did at one time believe what the Manly brothers stated when they arrived in this city. But the paper has long since come to the conclusion that Mr. Dancy's statement is correct, and the colored press of the country should give his denial the same wide publicity as it gave to the alleged interview. We do give Mr. Dancy great credit for the noble fight that he made in the interest of Hon. John M. Longstar at the time he was a candidate for Congress. At that time the opposition to Mr. Longstar was made by the late Frederick Douglass, and the janitor of the district building, who imagined that the opposition would defeat this great negro. Mr. Longstar was elected notwithstanding the fight against him. We are too quick to criticise or condemn a man because journals edited by white men make the statement. Mr. Dancy has been loyal to his people. He has never as yet been the man to betray them. We make this statement because we think it just and proper to correct a misrepresentation, and especially when a denial is made by the person who has been charged.

A NEW DEAL.

There have been new men selected to run the Republican campaign. Politicians of the old school have been relegated to the shades of political oblivion. Chairman Cortelyou has even selected a new man for his mssenger, in the person of Mr. Pitts. Mr. Thomas H. Carter, who has been occupying the position of chief messenger for the Republican National Committee, and who is well and favorably known by the big politicians in the country, will no longer be in the secret councils of the party. Chairman Cortelyou will also be surrounded by new men. President Roosevelt means to see that none but original Roosevelt men shall be on guard and conduct the campaign of the new Napoleon.

The fight is getting warm, and between now and the last of September, the country will see new Richmonds in the field.

THE REFORMER.

Prosecuting Attorney Mr. Leftwich Sinclair, always introduces some kind of sham reform whenever he assumes the temporary office of prosecuting attorney of the lower branch of the Police Court. If he would recommend an increase in the pay of poor James Hughes, who is designated to do all kinds of work, while the bailiffs and the firemen go on their summer vacation, he would help somebody. If he would see that the assistant janitoress, Mrs. Morgan, has an in increase in her pay, instead of allowing her to barely exist on the small salary that she is receiving, while, the judges, the bailiffs and clerks live in ease and splendor, he would be reforming the Police Court with a vengeance. Mr. Sinclair is a summer reformer.

HIS FLAG.

"The Negro's Flagg" is or should be his country's flag and, if it is not, then the negro is either a traitor or a rebel and does not deserve the protection any nation's flag.—From the Seattle Republican.

The negro has no flag. It is true that he fought for one, but it fails to protect him. Notwithstanding all, he is a loyal citizen and true to a cowardly republic so far as he is concerned individually and collectively. America is his country, although the white man wants to claim the entire earth. The negro doesn't propose to allow him, no matter what he does or says.

REV. CORROTHERS.

Rev. S. L. Corrothers will have an interview in THE BEE next week concerning the attitude of Recorder John C. Dancy in North Carolina. Dr. Corrothers asserts very emphatically that Mr. Dancy has been misrepresented. This distinguished divine makes a strong defense for Mr. Dancy which no one but Dr. Corrothers can do. He also states that Recorder Dancy will be on the stump from September to November one.

In the Civil Service Commission's Manual of Examinations, Section 18 of Instructions, relative to applications to be examined for the Philippine Service, provides that "each applicant will be required to submit to the examiner, on the day he is examined, a recent photograph, not more than three years old, of himself, which will be filed with his examination papers as a means of identification," etc. The *New York Age* says the rule was adoption to prevent the selection of negro eligibles, and that former Secretary of War Root is its author. It seems to us that it is an infamous requirement, and we should like to see the Afro-American press make for its abrogation. Let's crack its head.

Negroes in Alexander, Va., can not drink soda water in the Drug Stores; there is no negro drug store there, although there are two negro doctors, a great many teachers, and many preachers and a negro paper. We learn that the colored people's Union is working to start negro enterprises there.

There should be negro drug stores in the neighborhoods of Pierce Place, N. W.; Twentieth and K or L streets N.W., and Pierce street, N. W., and another in East Washington. Thousands are spent by negroes in these localities for drugs. There is money and there are negro pharmacists.

The Supreme Court, by a line of decisions, which THE BEE will quote at the proper time, shows that convictions to the work-house or common jail or prison, or chain-gang, by a magistrate or police judge, is absolutely void. Of course they may assess punishments by reasonable fines, and restrain or confine, a reasonable time to enforce payment (not longer than thirty days). Judge Speers decision in the Georgia chain-gang cases opened many eyes as to what the United States Supreme Court has decided, in protection of the liberties of our humblest citizens. Something will happen soon.

There are localities within fifty miles of Washington where a negro has never been upon grand or petit juries for forty years, and yet the Supreme Court of the United States declares an indictment or trial of a negro by such juries are *voidable* when objected to at the proper stages. Every neighborhood is over-run with negro leaders. Why don't some of them see that negroes sit on these juries, if negroes must either be indicted or tried. Colored lawyers can not aid you unless called on.

If the right of suffrage is restored to the District people conditions would change.

Recorder J. C. Dancy will open the campaign in Kansas City, Mo. He is a convincing speaker.

Public Printer Palmer is at the head of a great institution. The people have a friend in him.

Superintendent Suttler will be vindicated. The charges against him are all subterfuges.

The Civil Liberty Party will wage war in the doubtful states, or where the colored vote is the strongest.

Editor Fortune, of the *New York Age*, refused to sign the articles of agreement selling his interest out in his paper.

The subscription list of THE BEE is steadily on the increase. It is because it is the best paper published, with but one exception.

Among those who championed the cause of the Democratic party, and who are now denouncing loyal Republicans, are E. E. Cooper, T. T. Fortune, R. W. Thompkins, and others.

The Democrats in the South have the same right to oppose negro suffrage as our Republican Congress has to oppose it in the District of Columbia.

Hon. John F. Cook is not easily persuaded by sentiment. The janitor of the District building is now convinced that he is one man who cannot be used.

Attorney Leo Zimmons is writing a political satire on the Democratic party. It will be complete by September. Mr. Zimmons is a fighter, as well as a writer.

Rival to Irish Potato.

Rivaling the Irish potato in flavor, exceeding it in production and furnishing at the same time from its blossoms an exquisite perfume, a new white potato is being exploited in France. Thorawell Haynes, United States consul, at Rouen, has reported it to the state department.

Burdensome Wealth.

A Long Island man paid $150 judgment in pennies. Whether he was trying to realize the weight of his obligation o bear the copper market is not apparent remarks the New York Telegraph, but at any rate he made the other fellow sensible of the fact that wealth may be a burden.

Dr. P. B. Brooks left for camp Monday morning.

Mr. R. F. Chisholm will visit New York next month.

Mr. Robert Lewis will leave the city next month.

Deputy Marshal Henry Johnson has gone on his vacation.

Rev. Garner, of Plymouth Church, has returned to the city.

Miss Bessie Archie gave a birthday party last Monday.

Miss Rachel Johnson, of Eleventh street, is yet indisposed.

Miss Alice Green will spend two weeks in Richmond, Va.

Mr. Bryson Chase has gone to Camp Ordway, W. Va.

Mrs. B. M. Ricks will leave the city August 15 for Atlantic City.

Miss Alixzine Montague Cobb will not take her annual vacation this year.

Miss Martha A. Turner, of 15th street, who has been quite ill, is able to be out again.

Miss Erma Richardson is out again, greatly to the gratification of her many friends.

Miss Blanche Lewis will spend the month of August with friends in the country.

Miss Daisy Lucus, of Twelfth street northwest, will be married in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hamer left the city Monday for Chicago to remain several months.

Mrs. P. B. Brooks and her two children are spending the summer in the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hainer left the city Monday for Summit Point, W. Va., to visit relatives.

There are about forty social clubs in this city. THE BEE will contain a list in full next fall.

Miss Grace Pleasants will leave in a few days for Atlantic City to join her father and brother.

Mrs. Martha Delaney will leave Sunday for Boston, Mass., to attend the G. A. R. encampment.

Mr. Robert J. Harland returned to the city this week from an extensive trip in the East and West.

Miss Rubie Nichols will leave the city for Atlantic City this month. Her mother will accompany her.

Rev. P. A. Wallace, of the Met. A. M. E. Zion Church, preached an eloquent sermon last Sunday evening.

Hon. John C. Dancy, Recorder of Deeds, for the District of Columbia, left the city for Kansas City, Mo., this week.

Miss Mamie Jefferson gave a card party at her home, 514 Twenty-first street northwest, last Thursday evening.

Mrs. Ella Robinson, wife of Mr. H. L. Robinson, accompanied by her little baby, will leave for Lincoln, Va., next week.

Miss Mary Cromwell, class of '05, University of Michigan, has charge of the children's play grounds at N. Capitol and P.

Mrs. Syphox, mother of Mr. D. P. Syphox, and his wife and children are stopping on the farm of Col. Robert H. Keyes and wife.

Mr. David D. Rogers left last Sunday for Harper's Ferry, W. Va. He will remain two weeks, after which he will go to St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Cora McCullough, who visited her father two weeks ago, in Roxborough, Pa., returned to the city Monday after having spent an enjoyable time.

Mr. Thomas F. White, of Altoona, Pa., was in the city last week on a visit. He had an enjoyable time. He left over the Pennsylvania R. R. for Atlantic City, N. J., Saturday evening.

Bishop Gaines is the presiding bishop of the second Episcopal district of the A. M. E. Church, which includes Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia and North Carolina.

There will be some new features introduced in the dancing school of Prof. Bryson Chase next fall. This is one of the most popular dancing schools in the city.

Mrs. George Payne, of 1462 T street, left the city Wednesday for a two week's trip to Jersey City, N. J., after which she will spend two weeks at Old Point Comfort, Va.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell will arrive in the city August 10th. A committee of one hundred leading citizens will tender her a reception in the Metropolitan Methodist Church. It will be one of the most representative gatherings that has ever been held in this city.

Mr. J. C. Brown, of Bedford City, Va., has moved to the city and is now residing at 626 Acker street, northeast. Mr. Brown, in an examination of 90 white applicants, came out at the head of the list. He was transferred from a Virginia postoffice as a mail carrier to the railway mail service on account of his color. The white applicants were chagrined because the colored man stood at the head of the list.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lucas, of 2242 12th street, N. W., gave a dinner July 24th. Miss Martha J. Rogers, of Kittrell, N. C., who is a guest of their daughter, Miss Daisy A. Lucas. It is with regret that she left for her home in North Carolina Friday, July 29th, after having had a most delightful visit with Miss Lucas. After a month's visit in Hartford and New Britain, Connecticut, Miss Rogers returns to take a trained nurse's course at Freedman's Hospital.

Tuesday evening the Washington Preachers' Association of the A. M. E. Church tendered a reception to Bishop W. J. Gaines, D.D., LL.D., in the Metropolitan Church, M street, between 15th and 16th streets, N. W. Music was rendered by the Junior Choir of the Metropolitan Church, and addresses of welcome were made by Rev. O. J. W. Scott, Prof. J. T. Layton, Rev. S. N. Brown, Rev. S. L. Corrothers, Rev. O. M. Waller, Rev. Walter H. Brooks, Rev. E. W. Lampton and by Messrs. J. W. Lyons and John C. Dancy. Bishop Gaines made a fitting response to these addresses, after which the audience adjourned to the lecture room of the church, where refreshments were served.

BUTTER IN.

Mr. Jas. A. Cobb, attorney at law, made a statement today to several of his friends, of his intentions to become a benedict early this fall.

Mr. Chas. S. Hill, of Pollard & Hill Real Estate Firm, will leave for St. Louis, where he will represent his lodge at the B. M. C.

Mr. Joseph Douglass is in town. Mr. Douglass says when he goes on another trip and returns he will bring with him his bride. Let's watch it.

Prisoner—Say lawyer, I heard that Judge Kimball will soon go on his leave.

Lawyer—Yes, that's ture.

Prisoner—Then have my case postponed.

Judge O'Neil is certainly winning favor with lawyers who come directly in contact with him.

Miss Ruth Scott, the faithful and efficient clerk of Messrs. Pollard and Hill, will soon return from New York, where she has been spending her vacation.

Lawyer Royal A. Hughes is contemplating a trip North, where he will spend two or three week's of solid rest.

Dr. Daniel J. Renfro, principal of Ivy City School, is undecided where he will spend the remainder of his vacation.

Mr. Rutherford, of National Benefit Association, has just returned to this city from New Jersey, where the company has established a new branch office.

Miss Susie Robb is now back at her desk, after a short illness. Lawyer Geo. F. Collins has left the city for a short stay at his home in Mo.

Miss Rosa Thornton, the efficient clerk of the Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company, will go off on leave this month. She is booked for some point North.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Taylor, of 40 Patterson street northeast, with their daughter, Miss Laura May Taylor, will leave for North Baltimore, where they will spend a few weeks. Mrs. Jas. Budd and family are expected to join them.

Miss Mabel Mason, of the law firm of Hughes & Gray, was on the sick list for a few days.

Miss Susie Hamilton will spend her vacation in Richmond, Va., with her sister.

SOUTH WASHINGTON BRIEFS.

Mr. W. D. White left for his home in Virginia Thursday.

Miss Ida Contee will leave for Baltimore, Md., this month.

Miss Lizzie E. Scott will go to Atlantic City next week.

Prof. J. D. Baltimore is a practical engineer. He is also a man of ability.

Mr. James O. Holmes has made lots of new improvements in his hotel.

Dr. Phil B. Brooks is no doubt the best-known physician in this section. His handsome home on Third street is the center of attraction.

Mr. Thomas Sayers left the city Tuesday evening for New York to visit his mother.

Mrs. Maria Middleton and her little daughter Ella, returned home last Thursday after a pleasant stay of two weeks in the country.

Miss Helen Parker will leave the city in a few days for Boston, Mass.

Misses Alma Kelly, Marie Coleman, Jennie Waring and Sadie Hughes, of Baltimore, returned home Sunday evening.

NORTHEAST NEWS.

Mr. Moses Adams, of Sixth street northeast, tendered Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Nixon a reception at their home last Thursday evening, after which Mr. and Mrs. Nixon and family left for their country home, in Virginia, where they will remain until September.

Miss Maggie Janifer left the city for Hampton, Va., where she will spend her vacation.

Mrs. J. B. Williams and daughter, the wife and daughter of Dr. Williams, is spending a few months with her mother in Texas.

Mr. Moses Adams, one of the leading members of Asbury Church, will join his family at Asbury Park within the next few days, where they will remain for a short vacation.

GALBRAITH CHURCH NOTES.

Sunday being quarterly meeting day the services in the morning were conducted by the presiding elder, Dr. R. J. Daniels, who preached at 11 A. M. Subject—"The Goodness of God." There was a large congregation in attendance, who greatly enjoyed the services.

Sunday morning, August 7, the pastor, Dr. S. L. Corrothers, will deliver the fourth of the series of sermons.

There will be revival services at night.

The Doctor is known as a great revivalist. His great ambition is winning souls for God. Very nearly every service is concluded with a short revival service.

The deepest interest manifested in every department of the church, reminds one of a bee-hive without any drones. Everyone is as busy as he can be helping to raise the $2,500 by the first Sunday in November.

The initial step toward this end will be made Monday, August 8, at the mass-meeting. All are invited.

FOR SALE.

Lot and House, $700; 11,500 sq. ft., pleasantly located on Tenalytown road; good neighbors; neat five-room house; fine water; price only $700, with $350 down and easy terms. It is a chance of a life time to secure a house. Write me for further information.

C. N. EVANS,
222 Thirteenth street, S. W.

Bald Head Used as Billboard.

An individual with a bald head on which an advertisement was painted created scenes of a mildly sensational kind by sitting down in a Paris cafe one afternoon recently and placing his hat on a chair while he unconcernedly mopped his brow. As soon as a crowd collected he replaced his hat on his head and went to another cafe to repeat the trick.

Hotel Clyde,

475 MISSOURI AVE., N.W.
First Class accomodations
—FOR—
Ladies and Gentlemen Hot and Cold Baths
MRS. ALICE B. HALL.

Rippers Indian Blood Cordial
The Best Spring Tonic and Blood Purifier.
50c a Bottle.
Williams'
Temple Drug Store.
Cor. 9th and F.

NOT in the TRUST

PURITY ICE Co.

This ice is made from distilled water drawn from artesian wells. It is from the same water veins that furnished the famous Columbia Springs, Free from Bacteria and Microbes. Hotels Boarding Houses and Government Departments should use this Ice. we can supply our Customers and their friends, with Coal, Coke and Wood as promptly as we do with Ice by calling E. 859 phone.

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President and Manager.

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CURBSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Transpired Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

This city has the largest colored population of any city in the country, Baltimore next, then New Orleans and Philadelphia.

The Lodge, the Church, the school and the factory is a combination that can't be beat.

But, my dear, will you not take along some summer fiction? he asked as she boarded the train. Oh, no, she answered, I shall depend on your letters from home.

The friends of Col. J. H. Devarox, of Georgia, are urging his election as one of the S. C. of M. at the 12—B. M. C. G. U. O. of O. F.

There will be no negro day at the St. Louis Fair. As a result the Fair will lose on that day $100,000.

The negro church and the negro press are bound together in holy matrimony and let no one hope to rend them asunder. The tie that binds them together is one of racial love. Side by side they are battling for the spiritual, civic and commercial emancipation of their race.

There are three rules that a politician should follow—first, never take a drink for fear of promoting intemperance; second, never refuse a drink for fear of making bad friends; third, never worry about what happens, unless it happens to you.

Judge—I see you are charged with a long list of crimes, but the detectives caught you at last. Prisoner—I han't seen no detectives, I was arrested by a policeman. A regular policeman? Yes, Eh? In full uniform and with a club? Yes, y'r honor. H'm! Then you may go, you have been punished enough.

The efforts of the Department of Agriculture are being more directed towards the spread of scientific knowledge among farmers. It has recently called their attention to the usefulness of the study of insects in respect to their preying on vegetable products, etc.

The anti-disfranchisement plank in the Republican platform is receiving the approbation of a majority of the race papers. The party of Lincoln, Sumner and Garfield could not longer afford to remain asleep on this burning question.

From what we can learn it appears like there is a lot of prejudice exhibited towards the colored people who visit the fair, and our advice is to stay at home. There is never a smoke unless there is fire. Then again St. Louis is a long way from home.

There being nearly 10,000,000 colored people in the United States, it strikes us by unification among ourselves we can do a great deal towards the negro problem.

The "Jim Crow" street car in Richmond has busted and has gone into the hands of the receivers. Richmond colored people were taken with a walking spell which is largely responsible for the company's undoing.

The Italians of New York owned 60,000,000 worth of property, $20,000,000 of real estate, 10,000 stores worth $7,000,000 and $7,500,000 in the wholesale business besides.

Andrew Carnegie has given the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Normal, Ala., $100,000 for a library. The building will be erected by the students.

The wife of Dr. W. T. Carr, of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Dorsey, mother of Rev. Father Dorsey, one of the two colored priests in this country, were ejected from the Church of the Immaculate Conception on account of color by the Rev. Father Donoghue, the priest in charge. All along we though the Catholic Church was friendly to the colored brother in this country.

In 1903, 857,046 immigrants landed on our shores, of which 185,667 over 14 years could not read or write. Of each 1000 who reach America, there are only 7 girls who desire employment as house servants.

Modest Man—"Zeb," said the colored man's employer, "I am afraid that you are getting a little lazy." "No, suh," was the earnest reply, "I isn't lazy, I kin do as much work as any two of dese other men, but I's tryin' to keep from showin' off."

The broad principle of the declaration of independence is, All men are created equal, not all Americans, all Englishmen, all Frenchmen, etc. No matter where born, whether learned or ignorant, rich or poor, black or white.

Instead of forcing the negro out of politics as is the desire of some people, his relative strength has been increased. His large vote in the South did not materially affect the national election, but his strength now lies in the North.

Chinamen in St. Louis have contributed $2,000 to the Japanese war fund.

In the heart of Africa a telephone line has just been completed through a jungle 750 miles wide. It has been built by the Belgian government.

Miss Hazel Harrison (colored), aged 20 years, of Laporte, Ind., has been honored by an invitation to play with the Philharmonic Orchestra of Berlin, Germany's most renowned musical organiza-

Continued on Last Page.

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QUEER JAPANESE CUSTOM.

How the Boy Liars of the Flowery Kingdom Wash Away Their Transgressions.

Yokuhama (Japan) Special.

Among the many curious customs that offer such an endless source of interesting study to the westerner traveling in Japan perhaps there is none that arouses his interest so much as that which obtains throughout the Flowery Kingdom, among the rich and poor alike, of washing away their children's lies by a species of shower bath that is a cleanser of the physical as well as of the moral being.

Ablutions play a large part in every form of Japanese worship. Be-

JAP BOY DOING PENANCE.
(Lets Water Run Over Him to Be Purified for Lying.)

fore the shrine which is to be found in almost every home there is a sort of crude bathtub made in the stone floor. The water for these is supplied from pipes which send a heavy stream down from the roof. Seated before the altar in the middle of the "tub" the prevaricating culprit is made to suffer the penalty of his many lies. The volume of water comes dashing down upon his defenseless head with a force that would make a robust American lad "see stars." But the Japanese liar knows that there is no other way to appease the wrath of the injured god of truth, so he succumbs to the inevitable with a much better grace than that with which his western brother takes his whipping, and sits before the shrine of his family divinity, reading aloud for the benefit of a number of bystanders the long list of lies that has brought him to this uncomfortable pass.

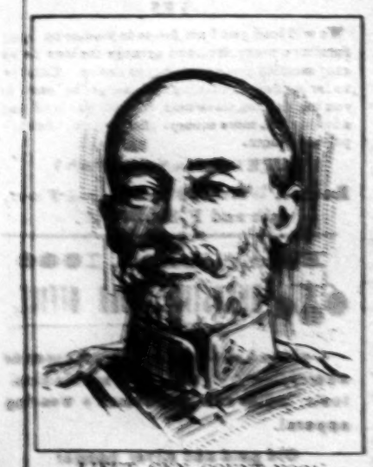
The shrine before which this moral water-cure takes place resembles those which are so common in the houses of Catholic countries. The decoration of flowers and numerous candles is much like that with which the pious Italian adorns the altar of the Virgin or his patron saint. Only the hideous little squatting figure of the Japanese god shows that this is an infidel shrine. In the morning the reverent head of the house puts a cake, a little heap of rice and a sprig of green upon the altar, an offering intended to propitiate the god and draw down his blessing upon the family. When drakness comes a little lighted lamp is placed before the idol to cheer him in the long hours of the night, during which, according to Japanese belief, he faithfully guards the household from all harm.

NEMESIS OF PORT ARTHUR

Gen. Nogi, Jap General, Who Is Besieging the Fortress, Known by This Sobriquet.

Tokio (Japan) Special.

Gen. Nogi, who is in command of the forces that are attacking the Port Arthur forts from the land side, has under his command a force that is variously estimated by the Russians and Chinese at from 30,000 to 60,000. He is one of



LIEUT. GEN. COUNT NOGI.
(Japanese General Who Is Conducting Siege of Port Arthur.)

the ten Japanese officers who hold the rank of general. He was promoted to this rank a month ago. In the Chinese war he was in command of one of the divisions that took Port Arthur, and later in the same war was commander in chief of the army that invaded Formosa. After the Chinese war he was governor general of Formosa.

Had a Dream Worth Having.

John Stonebrunner, of Springfield, O., is a believer in dreams. He dreamed that at a certain spot, near Beatty, he saw a settler burying gold. The repetition of the dream, two days later, caused him deep reflection. He went to the spot indicated, and there unearthed gold coins to the value of $1,500. The treasure is supposed to have been concealed there in the year 1765, by a French settler.

LIVELY GRAND DUKE.

BORIS INVITED CHORUS GIRLS TO SEE A REAL WAR.

His Conduct Angered Gen. Kuropatkin and Led to Personal Encounter—Czar Said to Be in Hot Fury.

St. Petersburg (Russia) Special.

Just what will be the punishment meted out to Grand Duke Boris for his remarkable ideas of war, which, after slashing Gen. Kuropatkin across the nose, resulted in his being recalled from the far east, is interesting high official and social circles.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that Boris will be exiled to the southern Russian estates of his father, Grand Duke Vladimir.

The czar is furious at the escapades of the dashing but profligate young Boris.

The full details of the war career of the grand duke have leaked out and have created the greatest indignation.

As soon as Boris received his orders to proceed to the front he gave a dinner to his friends in the operatic chorus, and there are few pretty St. Petersburg chorus girls that do not know Boris. As the dinner rolled along, Boris waxed enthusiastic in talk about the glories of war.

"Dear Boris," said a tall, divinely built girl, raising a wine glass, "how we shall miss you. Won't we, girls?"

There was a clatter from the wine glasses and a chorus of "Yes, yes. Poor, dear Boris, we shall miss you, indeed!"

Staggering slightly from the effects of the wine, but his eyes sparkling with good fellowship, the dashing, handsome and reckless young aristocrat waved his champagne glass in the air and cried:

"Why miss me, girls, at all? Come along, all of you. I invite you to be the guests of Boris in the far east. Matters are dull here in St. Petersburg. I promise you a royal good time."

The girls were enthusiastic, and the next day announced to their friends that they were going to Port Arthur to view the war as the specially invited guests of the royal family.

A few days later Grand Duke Boris boarded a luxuriously fitted-up train of special cars with a few officers. With

GRAND DUKE BORIS.
(Russian Prince Who Went to War with a Bevy of Chorus Girls.)

them were the several girls and a small army of maids. The slow trip over the wild, desolate route in Siberia seemed to pass only too quickly.

One entire car was stocked with champagne and so great was the demand that it was exhausted before the end of the journey.

Arriving at headquarters the royal party and its girl attendants created a sensation. Kuropatkin was shocked. He did not say anything for a time, however, and night after night there were orgies in the camp.

Word came to Boris that a small army of Geisha women were traveling not far from the Japanese army.

"We will introduce them to Russian cigarettes," said Boris, and he proposed an expedition to capture the pretty Japanese women. All the officers present agreed to take part in it, but the next morning it was forgotten.

Another brilliant thought occurred to the champagne-muddled Boris. At one of his dinners he arose and proposed this toast:

"To the devil with the God of War. Let us drink three bumpers to the Goddess of Love."

They were drunk with a cheer. And it was the straw that broke the commanding general's patience. He commanded Boris to appear before him. Boris staggered into Kuropatkin's headquarters drunk.

"You must ship those women back to St. Petersburg," the old general said sternly.

"How brutal you are," leered Boris.

"No; I mean it," said Kuropatkin, losing patience. "They are demoralizing the entire camp. This is not an opera bouffe, but a real war."

"You beast," shouted Boris, beside himself with anger and drawing his sword he made a lunge at the general, who, if he had not stepped back nimbly, would have been killed. As it was, he was wounded in the nose.

The czar was informed by telegraph all the particulars and recalled Boris. The St. Petersburg girls returned on an ordinary soldiers' train in marked contrast to the manner in which they had departed for the seat of war.

In Kuropatkin's headquarters the Goddess of Love was buried for once and all and the God of War was again placed on his pedestal.

Japs Use Proper Method.

The Japanese address their letters the reverse of what we do, writing the country first, the county next, then the city, the street, and number and the name last of all.

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Gents' Solid Gold Dumb bell Sleeve buttons, $3.50; a useful present.
Gents' 14k. Gold-filled Chains, $2.00 warranted for five years' wear.
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Gent's Diamond Studs, $7.50 up.
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NEW QUEEN OF SEAS.

STEAMER BALTIC THE LARGEST PASSENGER VESSEL AFLOAT.

Measures 726 Feet in Length and Registers 24,000 Gross Tons—Can Accommodate 3,000 Persons Besides Crew of About 350.

The Baltic, the latest White Star leviathan, and incontestably the mightiest steamer ever launched, arrived at Liverpool the other day from the yard of the builders at Belfast, and is now in commission.

The White Star line now possesses the two largest steamers afloat on any seas—the Cedric and the Celtic, each of 21,000 tons gross register. The Baltic, registering, as she does, 24,000, exceeds them by 3,000 tons. Her capacity for cargo is about 28,000 tons, and the displacement at her load draft about 40,000 tons. She is 726 feet in length, or 26 feet longer than the steamers above named, which, with her two great funnels and four pole masts, she strongly resembles.

The symmetry of her hull is so perfect that it is only when in juxtaposition to other craft that the steamer's tremendous size is apparent; but as will be seen from an account of her internal accommodation the like sense of proportion in regard to the passengers' quarters is equally distinctive.

The Baltic is fitted with engines of Harland & Wolff's quadruple expansion type, arranged on the balanced principle, which practically does away with vibration, and will steam about 17 knots. She is thus primarily intended to meet the want of an increasing number of travelers whose first desire is not great speed, but the largest modicum of comfort coupled with moderate speed.

The Baltic can carry 3,000 passengers, besides a crew of about 350. All her first-class accommodation is amidships. The dining saloon, situated on the upper deck, is a handsome apartment and extends the full width of the ship—75 feet. It has seating accommodation for 370 people, is exceptionally lofty and airy, and with its effective scheme of decoration, which unites artistic taste and brightness of aspect, can claim to be one of the most palatial saloons on the Atlantic.

The command of this latest wonder of the seas has been intrusted to Lieut. R. J. Smith, R. N. R., an officer of ripe experience, who is well known to travelers across the Atlantic as having hitherto had charge of the Majestic.

With the addition of the Baltic the White Star line's fleet now consists of 11 steamers—besides tender—the aggregate tonnage of which amounts to the huge total of just 250,000 tons. Of these 11 steamers, no fewer than 27 are fitted with twin screws, whilst 21 are each over 10,000 tons.

Signs of Civilization.

Pet dogs were given a banquet at a Long Island summer resort. This, remarks the Chicago Daily News, may help to prove to the ignorates that we are a civilized people.

NO "DAY OFF" FOR A JUDGE.

Barristers in Great Britain Can Apply for Injunctions at Any Time and Place.

Illustrating the proposition that a judge never puts aside his judgeship, the Westminster Gazette has the following:

"Yesterday Mr. Justice Bucknill was surprised on the links by a barrister who presented an urgent request for a certain injunction. His lordship suspended his game, and after due consideration of the facts made the order, which was at once telegraphed to Cardiff, and no doubt took effect the same afternoon.

"On another occasion a barrister on a similar quest is rumored to have found his quarry bathing at Brighton. With a commendable devotion to his client's interests, he hired the next bathing machine and rapidly joined the judge in the water. The judge's surprise at being suddenly accosted in the well-known formula, 'I have an application to make, my lord, in a very urgent matter,' may be imagined. The law sometimes atones for its proverbial delay by these lightning injunctions."

FORT SCHLOSSER.

Old Stone Chimney Stands as a Reminder That English Once Held City of Detroit.

As we enter the suburbs of Niagara Falls, writes Rhea P. Dorr, in Four-Track News, on the left, now nestling amongst huge brick factories, is the picturesque stone chimney known as "Fort Schlosser." This old stack, which has been spared in the march of improvements, has weathered many seasons since its capacious flue drew the sparks from Joncaire's hearth in the days of the French occupation. Standing at the head of the old portage around the falls, the Joncaire house was a landmark of importance in the early settlement of the frontier. Several buildings have been located here. The chimney, of substantial limestone masonry, remains a mute witness of the onward sweep of civilization, and the vast changes of two centuries in the environment of the cataract. The English, in 1759, erected a stockade here, and named it "Fort Schlosser," in honor of the officer in command.

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DREAM OF THE MINER.

Always Expecting to Stumble on a Colossal Fortune—But His Most Finds Are Small.

The first men in the mines were a sort of madmen, writes Joaquin Miller, in the Sunset Magazine. Like Cortes and his men, they expected every day, every hour, to come upon untold wealth. Men really expected to find houses of gold, or at least nuggets as big as barns. I remember that I always, day after day, year after year, expected, some time and in some strange and sudden way, to stumble on a colossal fortune. Yet if I should receive 25 cents a day for what work I did in the mines there would to-day be quite a balance to my credit, and a hundred thousand miners could say as much.

No, the mines never paid the men who worked them greatly, whether in this rich camp or elsewhere. But the gold that was dug out contributed to the wealth of the world and carried it on and up, so that no one should now complain. The great big lumps of gold, however, were never found. You can search the gold history of all Australia through and through, as well as California, and be surprised to learn that there was never yet a single lump or nugget of gold found too heavy to be handled by even a woman. Many nuggets were found, it is true, that were very promising in weight and size, but that was all. Yet they were like alluring beacon lights, and every new nugget, or new and rich deposit of dust, only excited men the more. So, like the gold-hunting Spaniards, they pierced every mountain pass, every canyon and burrowed in the bed of every accessible river on the western slope before they had been here a year. It is a notable fact that all the placer mines in California were found during the first three months.

VALUE OF A GOOD YAWN.

Medical Men Declare It Relaxes Tense Nerves and Contracted Muscles —Rests the Whole Body.

Yawning is not at all times an indication of a feeling of laziness. More frequently it is an evidence that certain muscles have been overstrained and require rest. Medical men aver that a yawn is nature's demand for rest. Some people think they only yawn because they are sleepy. But this is not so. You yawn because you are tired. You may be sleepy, also, but that is not the real cause of your yawning. You are sleepy because you are tired, and you yawn because you are tired.

Whenever you feel like yawning yawn. Don't try to suppress it because you think it is impolite. Put your hand over your mouth, if you want to, but let the yawn come. And if you are where you can stretch at the same time that you yawn, just stretch and yawn. This is nature's way of stretching and relaxing the muscles.

Don't be afraid to open your mouth wide and yawn and stretch whenever you feel like it. Indeed, if you are very tired, but do not feel like yawning, there is nothing that will rest you so quickly as to sit on a straight-backed chair, and, lifting the feet from the floor, push them out in front of you as far as possible, stretch the arms, put the head back, open the mouth wide and make yourself yawn. Those tense nerves will relax, the contracted muscles will stretch, and the whole body will be rested. Do this two or three times when you are tired, and see what it will do for you.

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COLUMBUS *7.30 p.m.
WHEELING, *10.05 a.m., *7.30 p.m.
WINCHESTER *8.35 a.m., *4.05, *7.00 p.m.
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BOYD and way points, *8.35, 9.15 a.m., *1.15 *5.00, *5.30, $10.15, †11.30, p.m.
GAITHERSBURG and way points, 9.15 a.m., †12.00, $1.25, *3.30, *5.05, *5.30, 6.30, *7.35 $10.15, †11.30 p.m.
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CATCH AN UGLY MONSTER.

New Jersey Fishermen Let Hideous Thing Go for Seashore Attraction for the Summer.

Richard Harris sends word from Bay Head, N. J., that he and his shad crew caught in their net a monster, the like of which has never been seen before in the bay. It was let go after a time in the hope that it might find its way to some secret resort and be captured as a curiosity attraction.

Harris describes the monster as "the ugliest and most repulsive ever created." Its shape was triangular, about 18 inches broad at the head and gradually up the tail to a width of five inches. Its length was about four feet six inches, of a dirty color, and its flesh was soft and flabby. On top of the head was a horn seven inches long. There were three rows of teeth about a half inch in each jaw, and the mouth was big enough to take in a water bucket.

Lives on Water for 53 Days.

A case that is puzzling the medical profession is that of Jerome Penn, a business man of Washington C. H., Ohio, who has not taken food for 53 days. He has subsisted entirely upon drinking water. His mind is clear, but he is much emaciated. His inability to retain food on the stomach caused him to take the water diet.

Uruguay Coming to the Front.

In a two by six county like Uruguay 900 persons were killed in a small revolution. The Chicago Daily News remarks that Russia and Japan will have to do better than they have been doing or take a back seat.

By Miss May Clematis.

Some girls are too fresh.

Do not go alone on excursions.

Every girl should protect herself.

Do not express too much anxiety.

Do not expect to please everybody.

Courtship is of short duration now.

Never introduce yourself to a male.

Do not imagine that you are pretty.

It is in bad taste to admire yourself.

Artifice is like fresh cake it will get stale.

Independence in a girl will command respect.

S. T. You must be able to protect yourself.

Be slow to speak but quick to comprehend.

Self pride will after lead to ridicule and disgust.

When your conscience is right, you need not fear.

Always be on time when you intend to attend church.

What will please some people will not satisfy others.

The honeymoon lasts three days only and hardly that.

J. T. Dresses have been quite pretty this summer.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you,

Everything that becomes other people may not become you.

He will not respect you, neither should you ask to be introduced.

Familiarity should not be tolerated, will cause you to be disrespected.

Nellie. Deception is very often prevalent in a fickled minded girl,

Norah. Do not be selfish. It is in bad taste to impose upon a true friend.

Paint on the face is vulgar. It readily demonstrates the character of the woman.

No lady will allow a man to walk with her with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth.

Miss E, You should not doubt when there evidences of affections and of purity.

Be what you are and do not ever attempt to make of yourself something else.

Your good senses will teach you whether you are respected by your male escort.

Always keep one thing in view and that is always keep the gossipers in vague quiet.

A good house wife knows how to manage a house and what will please her husband.

Miss O. Do not believe everything that is said to you. It is well to weigh well everything.

Sadie. Do not imagine that your place cannot be filled by another. Facts are often of this opinion.

Bessie. Be contented and you will succeed. There are times in ones life when acts become burglesome.

Miss R. M. Flashy dressing will become some people but what ones thoughts are is another question.

Etta. Friendship can be alianated by coolness and indifference. Some people cannot appreciate true friendship.

Miss T. M. You cannot expect to hold your friends by deception. This question was given to you some time ago.

Ida. How can you expect to demand respect if you do not conduct yourself properly. You ask for advice. Be wise and let your actions and conduct show what you are.

T. M. All work is honorable, and you should never be to proud to do honorable work. Protect your honor no matter where you may be or what you may be doing.

Mrs M. You doubt yourself, hence you cannot trust others. You must have confidence in some body. Never come to a conclusion until you are thoroughly convinced, Do not suspicion a friend without cause.

A. Take life as you find it. It is for you make it any way. There are those who believe that goodness is in excessive praying. Many hypocrites live with no meaning or sincerity.

Sie. Be thoroughly convinced that you have selected the proper person before you give the final yes. It is a lifetime companionship. Divorces are dangerous. Do not marry for the name. Your condition is to be improved upon your companion the proper person to marry.

M. E. You are going away for the summer. You want to know now what is the best to do. It is better for you to go to some quiet country place and rest up.

THE RAILWAY CONDUCTORS

They Are Banded Together in a Brotherhood for Trade and Beneficiary Purposes.

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Special.

The Order of Railway Conductors, one of the most powerful railroad brotherhoods, had its inception at a meeting of a few conductors on the Illinois Central railroad at Amboy, Ill., in the spring of 1868. An association known as the Conductors' union was formed at that meeting. Another division was formed shortly after at Galesburg of the conductors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. These two organizations held a joint convention at Mendota, Ill., in

E. E. CLARK.
(Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors.)

July, 1868, and formed the Conductors' brotherhood, adopting a constitution. Shortly after officials of the C., B. & Q. ordered their conductors to leave the organization or the service, and the divisions on that road went out of existence. A call was issued November, 1868, to all railroad conductors in the United States and Canada to send delegates to a convention to be held in Columbus, O., December 15. It was at that convention that the benefit department was instituted and the constitution finally adopted. At the time the association was started it was a "nonstriking" society, a clause in the constitution forbidding the members to engage in any strike, either on their own account or to assist fellow employes. This clause remained a part of the constitution until the present grand chief, E. E. Clark, made a fight to have it stricken out in 1889. Clark appealed to the conductors throughout the country on the ground that a protective policy under which the members were free to engage in strikes if circumstances warranted would be more satisfactory to the conductors. He was elected grand chief on the issue, and although the organization has not found it necessary to engage in strikes, it has made wonderful progress under the amended rule. At that time there were but 249 divisions, with a membership of less than 14,000. At the present time there are 454 affiliated divisions, with a membership of 33,000. The benefit department has paid in death and disability claims $6,500,000 up to May 31 of this year. Last April the amount of claims paid was $115,000. The association has trade agreements with practically all the railroads in the country.

OLD NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL

It Contains a Bell Over a Century Old and a Hog-Back Stove That Couldn't Blow Up.

Boston (Mass.) Special.

The old "bell schoolhouse" of Lakeville, Mass., was built in 1796, and was intended for a church.

The first pastor of the church and first schoolmaster of the school was Rev. Stephen S. Nelson.

When the structure was created it was thought best to have a bell. Accordingly one was secured and placed in a small cupola. The fact that bells were scarce in the early years is said to have caused citizens to call this particular school the "bell school," which name has stuck to it for over a century.

The bell remains, and is still used to call the tardy scholars back from

OLD BELL SCHOOLHOUSE.
(It Was Built in 1796 and Has Been in Use Ever Since.)

their play at recess by the teacher, Miss Edith C. Wadleigh.

The building has a stove, which is one of the most curious heating arrangements in existence in the state to-day. It is what is known as the "hog-back stove," in fact, it does greatly resemble a hog, with its long, oval body, mounted on four small legs. It was built in Assonet over a century ago by Capt. Job Pierce, and it has stood the test of time. On one occasion scholars tried to blow it up, having partially filled it with powder, but they couldn't do it.

VICTOR WANTS WIFE

BONAPARTE PRINCE RENOUNCES CLAIM TO THRONE.

King of the Belgians Would Not Let Pretender Marry His Daughter, But Now Has Withdrawn His Opposition.

Brussels (Belgium) Special.

After years of oblivion, Prince Victor Napoleon, the Bonapartist pretender, has drawn attention to himself by the publication of his long-heralded work on Napoleon at St. Helena, the material of which has, to a great extent, been derived from the family papers in the prince's archieves. Prince Victor has thus revealed himself in a new light as a litterateur.

While his book contains little that is new concerning the last phase in his great uncle's career, the work shows that the prince has the gift of writing in an entertaining manner.

Prince Victor has, however, a greater claim upon the interest of the general public at the present moment. It has long been known in court circles here that a romantic affection existed between the heir of the Napoleons and Princess Clementine, King Leopold's youngest daughter.

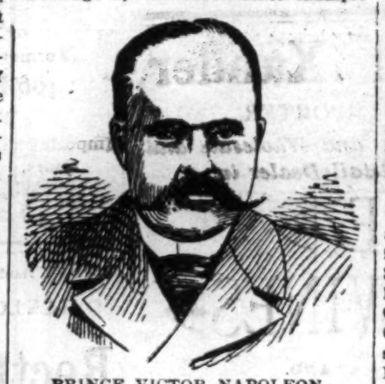
The prince formally asked for Princess Clementine's hand five years ago, but was met with an absolute refusal from King Leopold. The king's principal reason for opposing the match was the fear of offending the French republican government and the consequent possible international complications which might result from a marriage between the princess and the Bonapartist pretender.

It now transpires, as had been previously rumored, that Prince Victor is willing to formally renounce all his claims as head of the Bonaparte family and pretender to the throne in favor of his younger brother, Gen Prince Louis Napoleon, of the Russian army. The sole object of this renunciation would be to obtain King Leopold's consent to the marriage.

Prince Victor has always been a personal favorite with the Belgian sovereign, and it is currently said in the king's entourage that Leopold II. has finally withdrawn his opposition to the match.

Princess Clementine is just 32 years old. She is strikingly handsome, is nearly six feet in height, and greatly resembles her father in appearance.

So far she has been deterred from marriage by the unfortunate example



PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON.
(Renounces Claim to French Throne from Motives of Love.)

of her sisters, Archduchess Rudolph of Austria, now Countess Lonyay, and Princess Louise of Coburg. It has been known for some time past in Belgian court circles that Princess Clementine returned Prince Victor's affection and that the king's opposition was the only real obstacle to the marriage.

Popular sympathy here is entirely with the princess in the matter; the example of her sisters is cited as an additional reason why the beautiful and popular princess should be allowed to follow her heart's inclination in the matter.

Prince Victor is a familiar figure on the Brussels boulevards. He is of medium height, slightly bald, and inclined to embonpoint, with but little in his features or appearance to indicate his Bonaparte ancestry. The prince has long been suffering from homesickness, for, as he has himself declared, he is first of all a Frenchman and then a Bonapartist prince.

He grew up in Paris and has always remained a Parisian, heart and soul. He intends, it is stated, after renouncing his claims, to petition the French chambers to repeal the law of exile in his case, it being his desire to take up his residence in Paris, the beloved city of his birth.

A friend of the prince told a New York Times correspondent that the head of the Bonaparte family had long been anxious to retire from the political arena, and that he had always been opposed to revolutionary methods of paving the way for a Bonapartist restoration.

Prince Victor is very popular in Brussels in all classes of society. He is an inveterate "first nighter," being especially fond of Italian opera.

He is very partial to Americans, and has often been seen of late at the fetes given at the United States legation by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend. The prince has a highly cultivated artistic sense.

Mother Hen Shelters Sparrows.

Rev. J. W. Wicks, of Paris Hill, N. Y., reports an odd occurrence. During a heavy thunderstorm a dozen or more English sparrows, which were exposed to a severe fall of hailstones, flew down into a shed, where they found a hen brooding some young chickens. The frightened sparrows took refuge under the hen, and remained until the storm passed. There was no objection raised by the hen or chickens.

SENATOR CLARK MARRIED

Romantic Adoption of Girl by Montana Multi-Millionaire Leads to the Altar.

New York Special.

Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, recently made public the fact that he had married his ward, Miss Anna E. La Chapelle, in Marseilles, France, May 25, 1901.

Following the formal announcement by the senator himself came the fact that there is a little daughter in France who is now about two years old.

The announcement adds another chapter to a romance that began about nine years ago in the city of Butte

MRS. WILLIAM A. CLARK.
(Wooed by Multi-Millionaire After He Had Adopted Her.)

and in which the handsome child of the western mining fields and the many times millionaire United States senator are the leading characters.

Senator Clark informed his daughters, Mrs. Clark Culver and Mrs. Lewis Rutherford Morris, of his marriage shortly after his arrival from Europe on the Teutonic on June 30. He then was on his way to St. Louis to take part in the convention proceedings. His daughters were much surprised when their father made known the secret he had kept so well for three years. Their surprise was particularly keen, because they never objected to their father remarrying.

It was while in one of the mining towns where his interests lie that Senator Clark about nine years ago was present when the miners and their wives and families were enjoying a Fourth of July celebration. There were all manner of costumes worn by young men and women, but that which particularly caught the eye of Senator Clark represented a goddess of liberty. It was gracefully worn by a young woman, probably 35 years his junior. Senator Clark made inquiries and learned the goddess was impersonated by Miss Anna E. La Chapelle.

Senator Clark pursued his inquiries. He learned that La Chapelle, the father of the girl, was a French-Canadian physician who, with his wife and family, had turned to the United States and its western fields for a livelihood. La Chapelle died suddenly in Chicago and soon after this Senator Clark decided to extend financial assistance to the family, not for Anna La Chapelle alone, but for her widowed mother and children. He was introduced to Mrs. La Chapelle and thus met her children. He recognized Anna as a girl endowed with unusual intelligence.

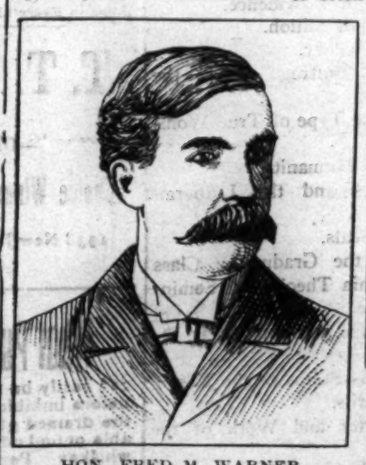
Senator Clark made the girl his ward and soon after this provided her with opportunities for such tuition as he considered she should have. It began in seminaries in this country and finished in schools abroad and in extensive travel.

DAIRYMAN BY OCCUPATION

Republican Candidate for Governor of Michigan Is a Practical Modern Farmer.

Lansing (Mich.) Special.

Hon. Fred M. Warner, the republican candidate for governor of Michigan, has been in public life for many years. He is a capable office holder and has the reputation of being thoroughly honest. He is the owner of a large farm, and is particularly interested in dairying. His specialty is the manufacture of brick



HON. FRED M. WARNER.
(Republican Candidate for Governor of Michigan.)

cheese. For many years he has been president of the Michigan State Dairy association. If elected, he will be another farmer governor, of the type of ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin. Mr. Warner is in the prime of life and numbers friends among all classes of society.

When Cork Ceases to Float.

If cork is sunk to a depth of 200 feet in the sea it will not rise again to the surface, owing to the great pressure of the water. At any less depth it will rise to the surface.

-Hair Restorer

All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cream so cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp

STRAIGHTENING A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.

1304 4th Street Northwest.

Agency at THE BEE Office.

J. H. Dabney,

Funeral Director

Hiring, Livery and Sale Stable carriages hired for funerals ties, balls, receptions, etc.

Horses and carriages kept in first-class style and satisfaction guaranteed. Business at 1132 3rd Street, N. W. Main Office Branch at 222 Alfred Street, Alexandria, Va.

Telephone for Office Main 1727
Telephone call for Stable Main 1482-3.

Our Stables, In Freeman's Alley

Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing First-class work.

1132 3rd St. N. W.
J. H. DABNEY,
Proprietor.

A COMMON BLUNDER.

MANY PERSONS EXPECTED ATLANTIC CABLE WOULD FLOAT.

Problem Not Understood When First Cable Was Laid—Plans to Obviate the Supposed Difficulty.

When it was first proposed to lay a marine cable many intelligent persons said it would remain suspended at a certain depth because of the density of the water due to pressure from above. Of course the pressure increases with the depth on all sides of the cable in its descent through the sea, but as practically everything on earth is more compressible than water it is obvious that the iron wire, yarn, gutta-percha and copper conductor forming the cable must be more and more compressed as they descend.

Thus the cable constantly increases in density, or specific gravity, in going down, while the equal bulk of water surrounding it continues to have, practically speaking, nearly the same specific gravity as at the surface. Without this valuable property of water the hyraulic press would not exist.

Some of the most distinguished naval men have made the blunder that is mentioned above. Even at a comparatively recent period Capt. Marryat of the British navy, the celebrated nautical author, wrote in one of his novels: "What a mine of wealth must lie buried in the sands! What riches lie entangled among its rocks or remain suspended in the unfathomable gulf where the compressed fluid is equal in gravity to that which it encircles!"

When the first Atlantic cable was about to be laid, to obviate this supposed difficulty it was gravely proposed to festoon the cable across at a given maximum depth between buoys and floats, or even parachutes, at which ships should call, hook on and send messages to the shore. Others proposed to apply gummed cotton to the cable, set it afloat and leave the gum to dissolve and "let the cable down quietly."

100 NEW STARS DISCOVERED

Miss Leavitt, at Harvard Observatory, Finds Variables in Large Magellanic Cloud.

As a result of the study by Miss Leavitt of the photographs of the two Magellanic clouds, the Harvard observatory announces the discovery of more than 100 variable stars in the so-called large cloud.

The two clouds had long been objects of careful study on account of the extraordinary physical conditions which prevail in them, but heretofore they have not been known as regions in which variable stars are numerous. After the discovery of a large number of such stars in the small cloud, previously announced, Miss Leavitt was led to make an examination of the large one.

The variability of all of these stars and of those announced as variable in circulars have been confirmed either by Mrs. Fleming or by Miss Leland, and preparations are being made for determining the precise positions, periods and light curves of all these variables. This will be a big piece of work and progress will necessarily be slow.

THE WASHINGTON BEE

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333 Va. Ave., S. W. For The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

European And American

Bar Stocked with fine Wines, Imported Brandie and pure old Rye Whiskey

Best Line Cigars 5 & 10c — Good Room and Lodging 50, 75 & $1.00 — Comfortably heated by steam.

Give us a Call—

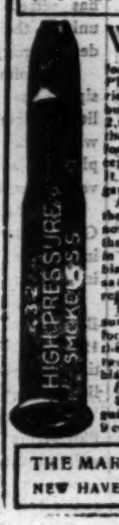
JAMES OTTOWAY HOLMES Prop

Washington, D. C.

Marlin

.32 Cal. High-Pressure Smokeless

IN MODEL 1893



We are prepared to furnish our full line of Model '93 rifles, solid and take down, for the new .32 Caliber HIGH PRESSURE SMOKELESS cartridge. This size uses a 165 grain bullet and has a velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, making it the most powerful cartridge made for an American arm, with the exception of the .30-40 U. S. Army. It is sufficiently deadly for any game known in North America.

Another great advantage is that the barrel is bored as a rifle (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 16 inches. This makes a house of black powder and less bullets as can factory and conveniences as in a regular black powder rifle.

This size is the first high-pressure arm developed in the country for a caliber larger than .30, and the first to use a slow enough twist to give best results with black powder ammunition.

Prices same as .30-30 MARLIN.

120-page catalog of rifles, shotguns, ammunition, etc., cover in 9 colors, mailed for three stamps.

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PLAN TO INVADE INDIA.

London Paper Prints What Is Said to Be Scheme of Prominent Russian General.

The London Daily Express recently printed what it claimed was Gen. Kuropatkin's signed plan of invasion of British India, which, it is stated, was filed in the Russian war office as the official method of procedure in case of a war between Russia and Great Britain.

Gen. Kuropathin divides such a war into two campaigns, one ending with the capture of Herat and the other, after two or three years' administration of the country, with the capture of Kashmir Kandahar and Kabul. After that, says Gen. Kouropatkin, the British would find themselves without native support in India proper.

"A casus belli can be found any time when required through a collision between Russian and Afghan outposts," the plan states.

LOCAL NEWS.

Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, is regarded as a good man. He resorts to methods to win.

THE BEE is the greatest advocate of negro suffrage in the United States. If you want a wide-awake paper, send in your name at once.

Mr. Gorham L. Fletcher, of the High School, one of the best-known young men in the city, died at his residence, 1219 Linden street northeast, on last Tuesday morning.

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, D. D., will hold his annual birthday reception in True Reformers' Hall, Sunday, August 7th. From all reports Rev. Drew will receive a large contribution from his numerous friends and admirers. It is remarkable how the people flock to this distinguished divine. He has the faculty of drawing the people to him. His church is packed at every meeting. Rev. Drew is a worker and he is a valuable adjunct to any church.

In the death of Lawrence Gorham Fletcher, Jr., the schools lose one of their brightest young teachers. He died Wednesday morning at his late residence, 1219 Leider street northeast, and was buried from St. Luke's Church, yesterday at 12 o'clock. It was last week when Mr. Fletcher returned from Hampton, Va., where he had been attending the summer school and the negro conference. He was taken sick and had to return home where he died Wednesday morning. His sickness was not deemed serious, and little too did his numerous friends believe that one so young and so brilliant was so near his death. He was a young man of progressive ideas, and one of the most ambitious young men in the city. He had a host of friends who loved and admired him. He was honest, faithful and true to those who were near and dear to him. He married quite young to Miss Grimshaw, a most excellent lady, and formerly a lecturer in the public schools. He leaves two small children besides his most amiable wife. He leaves also three sisters and brother and father and mother. He was prominent in Masonic circles, acting in the capacity of Worshipful Grand Master. He was also connected with the Crispus Attuck Relief Association; the Teachers' Annuity and Relief Association, and also a member of the Native Washingtonians. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful. Representatives of all of these organizations were present.

Mr. Wm. Moreland, Holtmans of stand, shoe dealer, 491 Pennsylvania avenue, northwest, has just received a large order of boots and shoes direct from the factory, as fine and durable as ever was placed on a shoe counter in this city, that is being sold almost at the purchaser's own price. The evening dress walking shoe is a thing of beauty, and for good old-time service can't be beaten anywhere for the money. Then there is the famous double sole water proof working shoe that will stand all kinds of weather without a break or leak, is being sold at cost. No such bargains can be found in any shoe store in this city. Then there is the all-calf dancing Oxford style selling at three fifty everywhere except at 491 Pennsylvania avenue. The pleasure is yours. Just ask for what you want.

CURBSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

(Continued From Fifth Page.)

tion. This honor is seldom bestowed on the great European pianist.

The Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor of the World (colored) will convene in its sixth biennial session at Columbus, Ohio, August 29, 30, 31, and September 1 and 2, 1904.

Police Marshal Farnan, of Baltimore, Md., claims to have received a letter from the Black Brotherhood stating that they are going to massacre the negro haters, including Senator Gorman, Ben. Tillman and others. The whole thing is a fake of the first water.

At least a half-dozen women in Chicago in the business and professional life receive $10,000 per year.

Seedy Nobleman—Are you sure, dear, that you will always honor my noble family? American Heiress—Always. And will you always love and cherish my money? "While life lasts." Then let the wedding bells ring.

Natural gas is used for cooking in more than 500,000 homes—and more than 4,500,000 use it as an illuminant.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission shows that for year ending June 30, 1903, 3554 were killed by the railroads of the United States, and 45,977 were injured. During the three years of the Philippine trouble 1005 American officers and men were killed and 2897 wounded. In the South African war, about two years and a half, 5,727 British were killed. From these figures the railroads are more destructive than the wars.

Church interests and maintenance now costs the people of he United States $260,000,000 per year (and yet the devil sets cross legged).

There is a great demand for negro labor at Panama and good wages will be paid.

The southern planters are trying to import Chinamen and Italians to work in the fields in place of the negro.

The census of Johnnesburge shows the population to number 80,000 white and the colored 82,000.

The Japs have demonstrated the fact that plenty of fruit, vegetables, fish and water, with air, is the thing for health.

The M. W. G. Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia was represented at the big Masonic meet in Pittsburg, Pa. Representatives from 23 Grand Lodges were present and after hearing the true facts concerning the formation decided that it was entitled to Masonic recognition. The Grand Lodge of Germany has recognized the Grand Lodge, also several others. The commonwealth of Massachusetts, after investigating the status of the Grand Lodge, decided that they had a right to work in the state. Brother H. C. Scott, 33d degree, Grand Master, was elected as the Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of R. A. M. for the United States and Canada.

The high quality of cotton raised in Togo, German Southwest Africa last year has been the subject of general comment in the cotton world.

United efforts, mutual benefits, should be the war cry at this stage of the game.

Alaska is a big country and has big possibilities. It has the biggest bear, the biggest moose, mountain sheep and salmon and grayling. All of these are plentiful and can be taken under United States regulations.

The colored leaders of Delaware are expecting the disfranchising act which has seized upon Maryland. They are uniting their forces and preparing for a death struggle.

Mr. John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, has had the hysterics because a little colored boy and two white girls waved the American flag from the same platform at the Republican National Convention at Chicago.

The 10th Grand Convocation of the Grand Patriachie will convene at Wheeling, West Virginia, the second Tuesday in August, 1904.

The Grand Household will convene in Boston the fourth Tuesday in August, 1904, at New Century Bldg., 177 Huntington avenue. Members of the three links observe and take notice.

The 7th Annual Field Day of the First Patriarchie Regiment, G. U. O. of O. F. will convene at Wilmington, Delaware, September 5th, 1904. There will be a grand time. Col. W. P. Gray is the colonel commanding the regiment.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Great Revival Meetings

—AT THE—

TRUE REFORMERS HALL.

Cor. 12th & U sts., N. W.

Every Tuesday & Thursdays at 8 P.M,
Every Sunday 11 A. M. and 8 P.M.
Conducted by the world's greatest Evangelist and Pulpit orator, Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, D. D.
Choir of fifty voices will sing.

VERY LOW RATES

TO

ST LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

VIA

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio railroad now on sale from Washington as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of
$33.60 round trip

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of
$28.00 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of
$23.00 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed to St. Louis on all one-way and round trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St Louis

Magnificient coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information call at Ticket Office, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

DR. J. E. SHEPPARD.

DR. J. E. SHEPPARD.

Dr. J. E. Sheppard, of Durham, N. C., was in the city last week. Dr. Sheppard is always a welcome visitor at the Capital of the Nation, where he is well and favorably known. He is a young man of ability and would make a wise adjunct to the Advisory Committee of the National Republican Committee. He is a young man of great political sagacity. He knows every negro politician of note in the United States. The negroes have confidence in him and in his judgment. He is a strong advocate of President Roosevelt, and one among the first to advocate his nomination. He is also a great admirer of Judge J. C. Pritchard, of North Carolina.

Dr. Sheppard is a young man of education; affiable and polite, and never loses his head. No objections could be made against him, because he is friendly with all factions.

SUMMER TOURIST RATES, VIA Baltimore and Ohio R.R., to the Jersey Sea-shore resorts, the Adirondack Mountains, Northern New York New England and the nearby Alleghany Monntain resorts. For tickets and full information, call at offices Baltimore & Ohio R.R., 707 15th st., corner New York ave., N.W. and 619 Penna. ave.

A New Book.

"The Scourging of a Race," and twenty-one of my addresses delivered on special occasions, which will be ready for distribution September 1, 1904. This work has been prepared at a cost of nearly $1,000, and at the request of some of the most eminent men of our race, from every section of the country. The price is $1.00; postage or express, 30 cents. The number of copies is limited.

In order that you may subscribe in advance, and send me the money either on September 1st, upon the delivery of the book, or with your order. If you send it with your order it will cost only One Dollar. This will be a *personal service* to me.

The following are the contents:

The Scourging of a Race.
A Broadened Vision—The Need of Twentieth Century Christianity.
The Wheels of Providence.
The Coming of Shiloh.
A Throne of Glory.
Citizenship, Suffrage and the Negro.
Ruth, a Noble Type of True Womanhood.
The Divine—Humanity.
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